

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[6 of Vol. 29.]

As long as those who write, are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING at a very early age been sent to Holland, in order to qualify myself for commercial pursuits, in which my father was engaged with that country, and afterwards residing for several years in my destined capacity of a merchant at Marseilles, in the south of France, happy in vigorous health, and with a constitutional disposition of the most sanguine character, it was natural, nay it was almost inevitable, that I should fall in with the luxurious indulgences of that delicious climate.

Upon my subsequent return to England, I formed an intimacy scarcely less seductive, with some of the most hospitable and convivial gentlemen-sportsmen in the county of Berks; where I spent some of the happiest moments of my life in social and high-spirited enjoyment.

This career of pleasure was however soon interrupted by the depredations it produced upon my constitution: the first signs of impaired strength, and clouded vivacity, were soon succeeded by the most severe and afflicting attacks of spasmodic asthma, which returned at intervals of eight or ten days with such cruel violence, that all the agreeable anticipations of life became in a manner extinguished; and during the course of several years, I was afraid to indulge in the hopes of recovery from my complaint. At last, by a most fortunate accident, I was induced to make trial of an herb called *stramonium*; from which auspicious moment I have been restored, not merely to a tolerable, but to a comfortable and reasonably happy, state of existence.

The asthmatic paroxysm usually came on about two o'clock in the morning, when I was suddenly surprised from sleep with violent convulsive heavings of the chest; and I was scarcely allowed

time to place myself upright in a chair, where I sat resting myself upon my elbows, and with my feet upon the ground (for I could not bear them in an horizontal posture,) before I underwent a sense, as it were, of immediate suffocation. The fits generally continued, with short intermissions, from thirty-six hours to three days and nights successively; during which time I have often, in the seeming agonies of death, given myself over, and even wished for that termination of my miseries.

It was in a great measure in vain that I consulted the most eminent physicians of the metropolis; Dr. Baillie, sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Reid, Dr. Blackburne, Dr. Bree, and latterly Mr. Brandish, who was reported to have cured the duke of Sussex; none of these gentlemen afforded me any thing more than a transient and tantalizing relief. But here I must not omit my obligations to Dr. Reid, whose rational practice, and friendly attendance, afforded me the only consolation to be obtained under such an accumulation of suffering; or to Dr. Blackburne, and Dr. Bree, for the most feeling and gentlemanly manners and attention. An amiable friend and most respectable surgeon at Hackney, first persuaded me to smoke the divine *stramonium*, to which I owe altogether my present freedom from pain, and renewed capacity of enjoyment. It is the root only, and lower part of the stem of this plant, which seem to possess its anti-asthmatic virtue: these should be cut into small pieces, and put into a common tobacco-pipe, and the smoke must be swallowed, together with the saliva produced by the smoke; after which the sufferer will, in a few minutes, be relieved from all the convulsive heavings, and probably drop into a comfortable sleep, from which he will awake refreshed; and, in general, perfectly recovered: at least, this is the invariable effect

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effect produced upon myself. He should by all means avoid drinking with the pipe, a too ordinary accompaniment of smoking. I once took some brandy and water with the pipe, but it proved a very improper combination: a dish of coffee, however, I often take after it, and find it highly refreshing. I should mention that strong coffee has frequently been recommended to me, but never produced any beneficial effect as a cure for asthma.

This plant is delightfully fragrant; and although it has been regarded hitherto as of a poisonous nature when taken inwardly, yet I have smoked a dozen pipes at a time, without experiencing from them any other inconvenience than a slight excoriation, or soreness of the tongue. Some time ago, at the earnest solicitation of one of his friends, who represented to me the sufferings of the duke of Sussex, I wrote to him an account of the benefit I had derived from *stramonium*, which attention and sympathy on my part his highness did not think proper to notice; a want of civility, which is to be excused only upon the supposition that he attributed what originated from the purest benevolence, to some paltry motive of mercenary self-interest: he might have known me better.

It is truly urged, and I am perfectly aware, how much the state of the nerves has to do with the disease of the asthmatic; of this I have of late, in common with others, had ample experience. The nerves at least, if not the credit, of those concerned in large cash-transactions, have lately undergone considerable trials by the extraordinary, and I may say injudicious, conduct of the directors of the Bank of England.

My nerves have lately had another trial, as a candidate brought forward on popular grounds in a contested election, during which, in addition to the common-place scurrility and altercation attached peculiarly to such occasions, and which every one expects under similar circumstances, a miscreant made an audacious attack on my character and commercial credit, in which he was supported by an upstart and consequential attorney, which malignity and disappointment, when I brought the offender to a public apology at a late assize, was manifest to the whole court.

In spite of all the nervous agitation, which it may be easily supposed I must have gone through on these occasions,

my friendly *stramonium* has preserved me from the visitation of asthmatic horrors, after having been subject to periodical attacks for several years; all of which I have noted down in my pocket-book, continually "etching another day of misery to add to the heap:" and I have now enjoyed a state of perfect freedom from this species of misery for many months, a release for which I never can be sufficiently thankful.

In making these circumstances public, my only wish has been, that others who suffer from the same source may derive relief from the same remedy; a remedy which is yet little known among those who are so deeply interested in its virtues.

April 2, 1810.

VERAX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent, "Entomophilus," page 216 of the Monthly Magazine for April, 1810, has set an example of urbane and judicious criticism. I shall omit the reprehensible passage in the "Essays on Professional Education," in an octavo edition which will shortly appear. This is the best apology, or rather the best reparation, I can make. The anatomy of the smallest insect may lead to useful discoveries; and the size of the volume may as justly be imputed to Professional Education as to Lyonet's work.

Authors sometimes think it imprudent and derogatory, to notice criticisms that are not denounced *ex cathedra*: I however wish frankly to express, that I feel myself obliged to your correspondent, and to you, sir, for correcting me; and I hope that whilst you continue to treat authors with impartiality, they will set a just value on your Monthly Magazine.

Edgeworth Town,
Ireland.

R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THOUGH in every civilized country it is the business both of church and state to prevent, by every means in their power, the great body of the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper, yet there are in this country many who are allowed to indulge certain propensities to a highly culpable degree, without being considered, or even thought, to act amiss; I mean

mean those who, year after year, neglect to cut down trees evidently past their prime, and daily tending to decay.

When the country was overstocked with wood, and a tree would not pay the expense of cutting it down, there was no crime in allowing it to stand. But circumstances in this respect are now completely altered. It is a maxim in law, as well as in religion and common sense, that a man is only the steward of the good things he possesses; and that, if he raises more corn, cattle, or stock of any kind, on his estate, than serves for his own and his family's support, though he has a right to sell, he has no right wantonly to destroy it. The same holds with regard to the trees on his estate. While these are rising in value, and in a state of progression, it is his duty to let them grow, unless necessitated to sell them for the support of himself and his family. But when he is certain that they are arrived at their *ne plus ultra* of growth and perfection, and that the longer they stand they will become less and less valuable, he becomes criminal in not either applying them himself, or permitting others to apply them, to the purposes for which nature intended them. It is no excuse that the trees in question were planted by his father, his grandfather, or other ancestor; that they have a venerable appearance, and that it gives him pleasure to see them. Reasons of this kind signify nothing, either in a moral or political point of view; since, by withholding them, he robs the community at large of what the Author of nature intended for their good.

If a man chooses to be pulled along in a carriage by a couple, or even an individual horse, and to be attended by one or more servants in livery, the wisdom of this country has thought it proper to tax him for indulging a propensity to shew and equipage. Now, if government has seen it proper to tax a man for indulging this propensity, in many cases innocent, how much rather ought they to be taxed, who, notwithstanding the enormous sums paid by government and the community at large to other countries for wood, do not cut down those trees, which, by not being cut down, become every year of considerably less value!

To suffer so many trees, Mr. Editor, to rot and become useless, as is done yearly in Britain and Ireland, is an evil that cries loudly for amendment. It is,

as the scripture expresses it, not using, but abusing, the talent put into our hand. I am aware, men being generally wedded to their errors, and averse to lay burdens on themselves, that a bill founded on this idea would with difficulty pass either the house of lords, or that of the commons. The cry would be, "What! is the country to be denied wood, and deprived of one of its greatest ornaments?" No; to prevent this, let it be enacted, that for every tree cut down, two shall be planted; and a person appointed in every county to declare, by a mark put on them by him, what trees should be cut down, and what not. In the mean time, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, and your unprejudiced readers to say, how far it is proper that the day-labourer's very shoes, the beer he drinks at his meals, and almost every article necessary to his existence, should be taxed; while at the same time the land-holders, the destroyers wilfully and wantonly of so important an article as wood, are not taxed by the state in proportion to the injury thus done to it. With a high opinion of your pages, and the judicious selection you make from the mass of materials that monthly flow in upon you, I am, &c.

Chesnut Walk,
Walthamstow.

JAMES HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS to the SEDENTARY; on EXERCISE,
and the PRESERVATION of HEALTH.

A GREAT proportion of the inhabitants of our cities and populous towns, are necessarily devoted to sedentary pursuits. Many of these have not opportunity, or cannot spare the time that is necessary, for taking that exercise which is essential to health. Exercise is best taken in the open air. But where that cannot be done, means should be found of taking it within doors. To the sedentary therefore I address myself, and have no doubt they will find the following hints deserving their attention. I shall describe several effectual methods of taking exercise, which may be performed at all times, in all weathers, and in almost any place, out of doors or in, without any preparation, and without any apparatus or expense whatever. In a study, in a workshop, by a fire-side, even behind a counter, or at a desk, these methods may be followed. I have practised them myself daily for several years past with great benefit. Indeed I am confident, that

that under Providence I owe the preservation of my life, and my perfect recovery from a dropsical complaint, to the exercise I have thus taken. If I can induce others to follow my example, and derive the like benefit, my purpose will be answered.

Even those who can afford opportunities of taking exercise in the usual way, cannot always command the means. Bad weather, accidents, business, and other circumstances, will sometimes intervene, and prevent this necessary enjoyment. The studious, in particular, require occasional bodily exertion, in order to preserve health. To these the means I have to offer may prove extremely useful. Most of the disorders that afflict the human frame arise from a want of exercise, to promote the necessary secretions, and expel gross humours. Prevention is at all times better than cure.

The methods of exercise that I practise are of several kinds :

1. *Dumb Sawing.*

Any person who has seen sawyers at work, in sawing timber into boards, will immediately conceive a proper idea of this exercise. It is done by making a spring on the toes of the feet, without raising them from the ground, at the same time that both arms are thrown hastily forward to their full stretch ; the motion being repeated and continued as long as may be thought necessary, or till you require rest. This motion brings every muscle of the body into immediate action ; opens the chest ; and propels the blood through the vessels with salutary violence, contributing to remove obstructions, and promoting the necessary secretions. In a few moments an agreeable warmth diffuses itself over the whole body, and brings on a gentle perspiration. This exercise should be performed without bending the body, either backward or forward, as all exercise is best taken in an upright position. A space of four feet square is sufficient for this mode of exercise.

2. *The Skipping Movement.*

By seeing young people amuse themselves with a skipping cord, this movement is immediately learnt. It consists in making easy leaps, so that your feet just clear the ground ; at the same time that your arms are thrown forward as before, and brought instantly back : repeating the motions, without intermission, till you find yourself tired and require a breathing. You may perform

this either with or without a skipping cord, as you find most agreeable.

3. *The Stroke and Knee Movement.*

This is performed by making quick and repeated curtseyings, by bending your knees toward the ground, at the same instant making a motion with both arms, and striking them forcibly toward the ground. This puts the whole frame, and almost every sinew, into motion, expels wind, and soon diffuses a grateful warmth through the body. This movement may be made without stirring a step from the place you stand in, and requires no more space than is sufficient to stand upright.

4. *The Curved-Knee Movement.*

This is merely bending the knees alternately, in and out, as far as they will go, with a quick repeated motion, without any curtseying. This movement shakes the body, exercises the ancles, and causes the bowels to rub against each other with a gentle motion, having a great tendency to remove obstructions, and promote the proper discharge of the vessels. Any person, after having been long in a sitting posture, and then standing up, will find that his knees have a spontaneous tendency to this movement, so that this is only improving a natural impulse.

These modes of exercise may be varied occasionally to suit circumstances. It is possible that on the first trial, some persons may not find them so pleasant as they expected, and may relinquish them on that account ; but persevere, and, after a few trials, you will recur to them with pleasure.

No expense, no loss of time worth mentioning, is incurred ; as five minutes at once will generally be found sufficient for this kind of exercise, which may be repeated at intervals several times a day. For expelling wind from the stomach and bowels, I have always found these practices to be the quickest and most effectual methods ; and those persons whose ancles and legs are inclined to swell, will find much relief from such means.

The warmth to be derived from this species of exercise in cold weather, is most grateful, and far preferable to the warmth gained from a fire. People may sit by a fire in cold weather till they quake ; whereas those who use these means a few times a day, will seldom want to court the influence of a fire.

This exercise may be enjoyed by both sexes with advantage, and even the blind

blind may partake of it. Lame people, who cannot stand upright, may also enjoy a considerable and useful portion of exercise, by sitting in a chair and striking their arms forcibly and alternately towards the ground, which will shake their bodies, diffuse an agreeable warmth, and greatly assist the digestion of food.

The skipping cord should be introduced and recommended in all boarding-schools, as the medium of a most salutary exercise, particularly among young females. It may be made not only a healthful, but graceful exercise, being well calculated to display a light figure to advantage. I have frequently found people complaining of cold feet, before going to bed and after. For myself, I hardly know what it is to have cold feet. This is owing to the exercise I take in the modes here described. If any tendency to coldness in the feet is felt, you will find by following these methods, in less than four minutes, a gentle glow spreading itself through the feet, and all other parts of the body.

Another method for preventing cold feet at bed-time is this: Draw off your stockings just before undressing; and rub your ancles and feet with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes; and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is also very useful. In the eastern countries, the washing of feet is thought extremely salutary, and is a mark of respect usually shewn to strangers. In removing from the feet the accumulating dirt that obstructs the pores, we greatly promote health, by facilitating that emission from them that nature intended, and which, if long obstructed, gives rise to disorders of the legs and lower extremities, that often continue during life.

BANBURIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON A PRETENDED MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

A THIN quarto volume, printed in 1725, was lately put into my hands, entitled "The Tonometer," by Ambrose Warren, a lover of music; who occupies the first nine pages of his work in narrating his life, and the history of a grand discovery which he pretended to have made, viz. that thirty-two notes are necessary in the octave instead of thirteen. After informing his readers, in page 8, that he drew a plan of a

tonometer, (of which a plate is given,) and had it made by an able workman, he says, that he, "after divers trials of strings, pins, &c. strung it with two wire-strings off the same roll, with three moving bridges, and the strings to be wound up with two fine endless screw-pins, to the utmost nicety of tuning to any chord or pitch: then I set it to my two-stopped harpsichord, one stop of which tuned the common scale way, the exactest I could; the other stop tuned, according to the nineteen (other) notes, flats or sharps, (which) I wanted more particularly to explain." By help of all these, duly prepared, with an exact broad diagonal scale and large compasses, did Mr. Warren proceed to compare every note; and thus, says he, "I proceeded to take the exactest number and proportion I could, from the nut to the several two small moving bridges: but," continues he, "I am neither so vain or hardy as to affirm, that I have found and given the very precise number to one or two tenth parts of the 1000."

On reading the above, I flattered myself that I should find what I have long been in search of, a careful experiment and calculation for reducing to numbers the thirteen notes of the common scale, as usually tuned, as well as the numbers answering to Mr. Warren's nineteen supplemental notes, as he calls them: I was considerably surprised however, on turning to the last of his tables, to find that the thirty numbers therein given to seven places of figures, are exactly thirty-one geometrical mean proportionals between five hundred and one thousand; and on turning to Dr. Smith's Harmonics, page 225, I found twenty-one of them to agree with Huygens's monochord numbers there given; and thus it appears that the wonderful discovery which it is the object of this volume to explain, was, without doubt, pirated from Huygens's "Harmonic Cycle," who died thirty years before. Like some of our modern temperers, or musical quacks, this Mr. Warren affects to ridicule what he does not understand, and says that there are not "two sorts of whole tones, major and minor; or three sorts of semitones, major, minor, and minus; and as for comma, schism, &c." he says, such are "undiscernable terms!"

The Foundling Hospital organ has, as I have lately been informed, sixteen notes or pipes in each octave, instead of fourteen, the number which has frequently been mentioned as composing
its

its scale, like that of the Temple church organ. Ambrose Warren, in the volume above quoted, says, that prior to 1683, a Mr. Player had made several harpsichords and spinnets, with some of the short keys divided, to express some of the intermediate notes; and at page 12 he mentions, regulating stops in an organ having been used by some persons, and shifting frets on the lute, viol, &c. by others, for increasing the number of notes above thirteen in the octave, including the repetition of the key-note.

Westminster.

JOHN FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extraordinary increase within these few years in the number of rabid animals, and the many fatal accidents occasioned by their bite, must render the discovery of a specific for one of the most horrible diseases that can afflict humanity, an object of great and general interest. For this reason, in compliance with the suggestion of your correspondent A. (Number 196, p. 134) I transmit you the passage to which he alludes in Fischer's animated Picture of Valencia, in which the author gives some account of a remedy that has been administered with signal success in Spain. The cases which are there detailed, bear all the marks of authenticity; and appear sufficiently strong to induce our medical practitioners to ascertain by actual experiment, the result of this mode of treatment. This is the more desirable, because, if the efficacy of the remedy were established, the patient would be spared the torment inevitably attending excision, the application of caustics, and all the other painful operations at present resorted to.

S.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

"The inhabitants of the district of Ilova de Castalla, in the southern part of the province, possess an excellent remedy against the bite of the viper, composed of the sea-holly (*eryngium campestre*,) viper's bugloss (*echium vulgare*,) madwort (*alyssum spinosum*,) and Cretan balm (*melissa Cretica*,)* in the following manner:—The plants are taken when they are beginning to run to seed, and dried in the shade till all their humidity is

* Under this name the plant is described by some botanists, and, among the rest, by Lamarck; but Cavanilles proves, from the structure of the calyx, and other circumstances, that it is properly the *nepeta marifolia*. See *Anales de Ciencias Naturales*, 8vo.

evaporated. On this, each is separately pounded: the powder is passed through a hair-sieve, mixed in equal parts, and put away in well-corked bottles. It is to be observed, that none of the roots must be employed except those of the sea-holly, which possess very great strength.

"With respect to the use of this remedy, it is indispensably necessary that it should be administered immediately after the infliction of the wound. The common dose for a man is one scruple; for a dog a drachm: the vehicle used for both, is wine or water. No particular diet need be observed: only the powder must be taken morning and evening for nine days successively.

"From time immemorial, the inhabitants of the above-mentioned district have made use of this powder as a specific for the bite of vipers, with universal success; till at length the celebrated Cavanilles resolved to try its effects against the bites of mad dogs. He lost no time in communicating his ideas to the physicians and medical men in the province, and had the satisfaction to see that his philanthropic views were productive of the happiest results.

"Thus, for instance, at the farm de los Puchols, in the district of the little town of Sierra den Garceran, a man of sixty, named Miguel Puig, and a boy twelve years old, named Vito Sorello, were, in January 1796, bitten, the one on the hand, the other on the cheek, in such a manner that both lost a considerable quantity of blood. The physician of the place, don Blas Sales, was not sent for till three days after the accident: he nevertheless resolved to try the powder, which produced effects that surpassed his expectation.

"In fact, the two patients perfectly recovered of the bites, without manifesting the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia till the present time, (1802;) and during an interval of six years, not the least alteration has been observed in their health. The actual madness of the dog seems to have been fully proved; for several goats and sheep, which were likewise bitten by him, died in forty days, with all the signs of the most complete hydrophobia,

"In 1799, at the village of Tornesa, in the district of the same town, a man of fifty-five, named Francis Baset, his daughter Manuela Baset, aged twenty-three, and another man named Joaquin Fauro, were bitten; the two former on

the hand, and the latter on the middle finger. Baset and his daughter immediately applied to don Thomas Sabater, the surgeon of their village, who furnished them with powder sufficient for nine days. On the contrary, Fauro, who lived at another village, looked upon his wound as a mere trifle, and took no further notice of it.

"What was the consequence? Baset and his daughter were perfectly cured, and have for these three years experienced not the least alteration in their health; whereas the unfortunate Fauro died sixty days after the accident, with all the symptoms of the most confirmed hydrophobia.

"Another mad dog in Sierra den Garceran, had bitten several other dogs, pigs, &c. The powder was administered to some of them for eleven successive days; and, till the present moment, during the space of nearly two years, no ill consequences whatever have been observed. All the animals to whom the powder was not given, died raving mad in twenty-five days.

"One dog, to whom it was found impossible to administer more than four doses, did not go mad, but fell into a kind of lethargy, and refused to eat; till at length he died on the sixtieth day, but without any of the symptoms of actual hydrophobia.

"So much for the experiments with a remedy, which, as far as I know, has never been included among the six or seven medicines for preventing the consequences of the bite of mad dogs. It seems, however, to be so much the more deserving of the attention of the physicians of every country, as its efficacy against the venom of the viper is fully confirmed by the experience of ages.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave, through the channel of your truly valuable and most entertaining miscellany, to communicate to the public the following wonderful cure for an excessively obstinate purgative complaint in the bowels, upon a woman of between eighty and ninety, and a man turned of seventy years of age: besides a great many others, lately preserved by this comfortable recipe; all which makes

* I find from the Spanish journals, that this powder has likewise been tried at Madrid with complete success.

me desirous, that for less than the value of one shilling, which the ingredients will cost, the public should be thus put in possession of it:

Take of myrrh, coarsely bruised or powdered, half an ounce, put it into a saucepan, or glazed pipkin, sufficiently capacious; and add to the myrrh, a pint and a half of cold spring-water, taking care to stir the myrrh well in it before placing it on the fire, to prevent its becoming lumpy: then put into the above mixture also half an ounce, or three tea-spoonfuls, of pure starch, and three or four pieces of ginger, according to their size. When these ingredients are all stirred together in the fluid, place the saucepan on the fire, and boil them from five to eight minutes, occasionally taking it off to prevent it from boiling over into the fire: let it then be strained hot through a cloth, or sieve, into a bason, and covered over with a plate till cold; then add to it half an ounce of prepared chalk, gradually mixed with some of the decoction by means of a large spoon, in a bason or cup; add likewise two or three table-spoonfuls of tincture of rhubarb: then put all into a wine quart, which is to be filled up with peppermint, or plain water, if there be not sufficient of the mixture without.

Then take two table-spoonfuls for a dose, two or three times, or oftener if requisite, a day.

Ippollitts.

JOHN PROCTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ancients were of opinion, that crows, having once paired, and had young, are faithful to one another; and that on the death of the one, the other generally lives a solitary life, and not unfrequently dies of vexation. Can any of your intelligent readers say how far this is a fact? I have the best reason to conclude that geese, having once paired, if left to themselves, continue faithful to one another; a kind of new courtship each spring commencing between the same pair: and that a gander, still alive, his mate having died twenty years ago, still lives a solitary life.

JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1807, I became a subscriber for a "Terrestrial Stereograph, upon the Plane of the Equator," and a "Celestial Stereograph to exhibit all the stars visible

visible at any time of the year, &c. by James Huntingford, formerly of Winchester."

In compliance with the terms of subscription, I paid fourteen shillings in advance. Since that time I have not heard a syllable about the Stereographs, except the complaints of those who have, like myself, paid the fourteen shillings in advance.

F. K.

Cirencester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pretensions of judicial astrology as a science, have long since been deservedly exploded. It is not therefore with the remotest view of favouring any popular prejudice as to the possibility of foretelling future events, that I send you the following extract out of an old Latin book on the subject; but merely as an instance of curious, though accidental, anticipation of the character of the present emperor of the French. This tract, printed at Strasburgh in 1663, is entitled, "Joannis ab Indagine Introductiones Apotelesmaticæ;" and, besides astrology, contains treatises also on physiognomy, chiromancy, prognostics of diseases, prognostics of the weather, &c. also on artificial memory—and, amidst a great mass of absurdities on these subjects, contains some well-founded and ingenious observations. In the astrological part, where the influence of the sun is spoken of while in each of the signs of the zodiac, though nothing can be more ridiculous than the application of one kind of character and fortune to every individual born under the same sign, yet the following, given as the character of those born while the sun is in the sign of the Lion, though not quite correct, may perhaps be applied with more propriety to Buonaparte, (certainly the most remarkable person ever born with the sun in that sign) than any of the Philippics or panegyrics of his contemporaries.

Napoleon Buonaparte, born 15th August, 1769. SOL IN LEONE.

"In Leone natum sol facit magnanimum, audacem, arrogantem, eloquentem, superbum, derisorem, imitem, immisericordem, durum, inexorabilem, tetricum, undequaque angustiis & periculis maximis septum. E periculis rursum eximit & officiis prestat publicis, centurionem facit vel pentacontarchum, e tribus magnatibus beneficia expectantem, infelicem in proliis et pro his sustinentem labores et afflictiones multas, ad iram

prorum, periculis exponentem se plurimis. Succendit choleram, interim etiam ad dignitates provehit et honores, vocat ad pericula incendii, ferri, impetitionum bestiarum, unde in loco succumbet non suo. E periculis tamen elabetur dei presidio."

I have only to add, that the book has been many years in my possession, and carries indubitable marks of its being printed at the date specified in the title-page.

G. W.

Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Edgeworth's Essays on Professional Education (page 150,) he says, "A military school should have annual competitions and prizes for foot-races, leaping, wrestling, fencing, and firing at a target; for trials of fortitude as well as of skill and exertion," &c. (page 151.) "If exhibitions of these military games were made in great public theatres, and if the prizes were conferred by a royal or noble, or by some fair and fashionable hand, there can be little doubt but they would tend more than all the precepts of masters, to produce that ardour and ambition which constitute the true military character. All sports, without exception, that promote strength and agility of body, should be encouraged in our military schools; for instance, archery, swimming, hunting, and shooting."

I presume Mr. Edgeworth to be a stranger to the Berkshire game of back-sword, or single-stick, as it is called in Hants, Wilts, and Somerset, or he would certainly have added it to the martial sports above enumerated; its practice generating, in a superior degree, mental and bodily fortitude, courage, and intrepidity. Those who have witnessed in the west-country fairs the severe contests and struggles at this game, for a prize, generally some paltry hat and ribbon, and have remarked the triumph of the victors, and the interest felt by the spectators, will bear me out in asserting this pastime to be the most lively picture of war extant.

It is much to be wished that this game, the only relic (if we except wrestling) of the ancient tournament, were more generally encouraged amongst our peasantry; as it must tend to render our men of war and cavalry, boarders and skirmishers, more expert and confident in the use of their most effective weapon, the broad-sword.

I. B.

Kensington.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
 HAROLD AND TOSTI,
 A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus,
 (Concluded from p. 321.)

ACT III.

Scene.—HAROLD, EDWARD, EDITHA,
 TOSTI, at table in the long Hall.
 Minstrels sing.

WHEN Freedom came to Albion's shore,
 Where, on the airy heath,
 He cull'd his wild-weed crown,
 The equal sisters met
 His banners weaving.
 Thread of Roman entrails twin'd
 In the speary loom they strain,
 Heads of tyrants nod below.
 In gore of fallen slaves
 They drench the crimson woof,
 And o'er the ended task
 With ghastly pleasure scream.
 Their ash-pale steeds with living snakes
 They urge athwart the murky air,
 And bear to Alfred's hand
 The banners red.

Away, away, away,
 To where on rising blasts
 The smell of carnage mounts,
 To where with eager ear
 The fleet maids drink
 The sound of boiling fight!
 From ranks that speed to war
 The growing murmurs rise;
 The pattering sleet of darts,
 The din of thundering shields,
 The crash of falling hosts,
 And all the storm of battle.
 The bellowing horn, the clashing steel,
 The victor's shout of joy,
 The yell of writhing pain,
 The tread of loud pursuit,
 Are echoed from the sky.
 From flying foes arose the moan:
 For he whose hand unfurls
 The banners red,
 Shall on his victor brow
 The oaken wreath receive.

Within what cave of mist
 Some frowning Nornie veil'd
 The banners red,
 While Britain groan'd beneath
 The iron-scepter'd Dane,
 Edward, 'twas thine to know,
 And wide to every wind
 The floating flag unfurl.
 Earl Godwin saw the purple beam,
 And swift his gleaming blade unsheath'd;
 Earl Tosti saw the bloody cloud,
 And shook in air his quivering lance:
 Earl Harold saw the meteor flame,
 And crown'd his front with plummy helm.
 He's from the deep
 Let slip the dogs of war
 To gorge in corse-strown wilds,
 And howl dismay.

Henceforth to fields of flight
 The raven leads,
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Or dips in briny waves
 Her drooping wing:
 The Danes in hollow ships
 Have hid their skulking fear.
 No more with shining sword
 They shape the cup of sculls
 To quaff with barbarous joy
 The blood of foes.
 No more athwart the land
 They shriek the whoop of war,
 Unsparing plunder's harbinger;
 Nor reap the fertile coast,
 Steering their nightly way
 By glare of burning towns:
 Nor starving widows pine
 Along forsaken shores,
 Their captive children gone,
 Their daring husbands slain.

Then speed the golden cup
 In many a sparkling round,
 It beams on peace and joy:
 And long may Britain's sons unfurl
 The banners red,
 For conquering Freedom wove!

Edi. Wherefore should man delight in
 praising war,
 And chronicle his cruelty in songs?

Edw. We'll bid them change the lay to
 softer themes.

Edi. The feast-song should be tun'd to joy
 alone.

Edw. And why not every song? The
 kind immortals

Can never grudge to see their only children
 Snatch every fleeting pleasure as it starts.
 Man feels they do not, is asham'd of grief,
 And hides in twilight solitudes to pine.
 Editha, let me pledge thee in a cup
 Of beaming wine.

Edi. My lord, I shall obey.
 Here's to thy health.

Edw. I thank thee—Now the goblet—
 Thy lips have hung a rosy garland on it.

Edi. Peace! they prepare to sing again.
 My father,
 Hast thou not heard some rude-voic'd clown
 below

Require to see earl Tosti?

T. I have heard.

[Goes.

Minstrels sing.

For him who falls in fight,
 Athwart the gulf of night and storm
 Shall bend the radiant bow,
 The burning bridge of gods.
 Braga strikes the trembling harp,
 Swells the strain of greeting high—
 The hero bathes in praise.
 The apples of eternal youth
 Iduna culls.
 The glittering arms of festal fight
 Tuisko brings.
 To Odin's long repast of mirth
 Young Heimdal guides,
 The blue-eyed maids of war present
 The mantling mead.

For him who from the fight
 On conquering step returns,

3 H

Shall

Shall no gay honors stream?
No golden cloud of praise
O'erwave his way?
No hand of beauty bring
The fruit of love?

Yes! the bard with daring arm
For him shall hurl on high
The glittering shaft of praise;
And, in the circling dance of May,
The hand of beauty shall bestow
The hawthorn-wreath she cull'd,
And for the evening bower
A sweeter wreath reserve.

No primrose strown upon the grave,
No hearse-song from the wailing friend,
Nor e'en the lover's tear,
Can bribe Siguna to resign
The virgin, who unwedded dies.
Through sullen fog, and dreary wilds,
Through cold, and ghastly air,
She roves the live-long day;
Or on the elder's bough
A lonely pillow finds,
Her brows enwrapt with rue,
Her food the scaly worm.

But she whom warriors choose,
Shall view Valhalla's bowers.
Then learn the lore of love
Ere youth and beauty fade,
Lest May, with flowers so sweet,
Return no more.

Edw. O cheer, Editha, and allow thy bosom
To vibrate sympathy. Yes, let us crop
The flowers of life, while with the morning dew
Of sparkling youth their fragrant buds are laden.

(*TOSTI returns, grasps the hand of EDITHA, and leads her with studied calmness from the table into the vestibule.*)

T. Thy uncle is the deep dissembling villain,
For which I took him. One of those I station'd
Within yon forest, comes to bring me word
That in the self-same spot, by Harold's order,
Some vassals of the king's had sought an ambush
To seize thee for his evil purposes,
When thou should'st quit the table.

Edi. O my father!

T. Editha, art thou honest? Dost thou fear,
More than the shaft of death, the loss of virtue?

Edi. I hope so, father.

T. (*Gives a dagger.*) Here then—Thou art safe.

Child, we are overmatch'd: my vassals yonder

Are much too few to force us safely hence.

Edi. What must I do?

T. Do—Have I liv'd to this?
Maid, do not rack my soul. Thy father's fathers
Have hitherto been stainless—liv'd with honor—

And, when the choice was infamy or death,
Knew which to beckon with unfaltering hand.

Think—I'll be with thee soon Yes, yes, I have it.—

Lok, from thy black abyss, on heaving storms
Ascend, and curtain with thy raven-pinions
My darken'd soul. With thy own hell possess me.

Breathe flaming venom through my swelling veins,
That I may hatch within this brooding breast

Some great revenge to match my injuries.
(*TOSTI goes. EDWARD and HAROLD remain at table; EDITHA in the fore-ground.*
Edw. Where is thy brother, Harold? In thy silence

He surely did not read some lurking plot.

H. The wolf is in our toils—he cannot quit us,

But will return ere long. Another bowl—
Editha still remains: all else imports not.

Edi. My father wishes me to take this life;

For ever to the aspect of the sun,
That I should seal these eyes—behold no more

E'en the pale stars, or melancholy moon,
Whose soothing gleam has often calm'd my breast,

When terrible forebodings rose within me.
And shall I tread no more the flowery earth,
Leaning on friendship's arm?—May I no more

Behold the face of kindred or of parents,
Or clasp, yet once, those whom my soul holds dear?

Could I, my mother, breathe my last farewell

Within thy arms, 'twould be some comfort to me;

Some comfort, that thy hand should close my eyes,

And to the grave consign thy daughter's corse.

'Tis sweet to view the daylight, sweet to hear

The voice of men. Silence and gloom appal us—

Eternal stillness, and eternal night,
Dwell in the narrow grave: and I must meet them.

O! this untimely death is bitter to me.
How often, when the little Siegwin lay
Upon my bosom, bath'd in peaceful slumber,
My swelling heart would heave a tender sigh,

And a tear trickle down upon his hand,
Anticipating the delightful feelings
Of a fond mother—They shall ne'er be mine.
O Edward, wherefore does my inmost soul
Still

Still seek to hope that thou wast not deceit-
ful?

I cannot, though I know it, think thou wast;
And therefore do I linger. Could I see thee
As I should view thee, then this point were
welcome.

(While she points the dagger to her breast,
TOSTI returns looking wildly.)

'Tis cold and chilling—O, I dare not use it.
Come, come, and aid my hand—I am a
coward.

T. I hop'd 'twas over; but it must be
soon.

Edi. Can't I be sav'd, my father? must I
go

In twilight walks and misty cells to moan
Hours of unending solitude away?

And who will call thee father when I'm
gone?

T. Wring not my heart, Editha, lest I
spare thee.

Edi. O spare me—by my mother's love
have mercy;

By the caresses which upon thy knee
My infancy receiv'd—O do not kill me.

T. Give me the dagger, child.

Edi. No, no, I will not.

Look where my mother waits for thy return;
Her eyes are dry—her grief is past a tear—
Her breast is livid, and her loose torn locks
Are stain'd with blood: she asks her daugh-
ter of thee,

And imprecates a curse upon her husband.

(Gives the dagger, kneeling.) But let her not
pronounce it—no, my father,
Tell her Editha kneel'd to ask for death,
And welcom'd, from her father's arm, the
blessing. (TOSTI stabs her.)

Tell her that like a bleeding lamb I fell,
And kiss'd the hand—Ah, 'twill be over
shortly—

Tell her I thought of her, and bade her love
thee

The more for this last office of thy goodness.
Farewell, my father.

T. Child, farewell for ever!

(She dies in his arms; he lays her gently down,
and continues looking at her in silence. ED-
WARD and HAROLD continue at table in
the background.)

Edw. Harold, to-day thou art not girt
with mirth;

Of old thou wast the soul of every feast.

H. I know not why this gloom oppresses
me:

But I feel cold at heart.—Where are my
people?

Bring us another wassail-bowl in haste,
In spicy wine we'll drown this sluggish
spirit.

Edw. Harold, I pledge thee.

H. (Drinks.) Monarch, this to thee.
Where is my page? Why dost thou bring the
howl?

(Looking at the cup-bearer.) Have I not seen
thy face in Tosti's house?

My bowels yearn, and my knees smite each
other.

This was not wine I swallowed—am I poi-
son'd?

Whence is this nipping chill, this paler day-
light?

Why clings a bloody dew to every pillar?

Why do these arches mutter sullen groans
Of distant thunder? Whence these fading
spectres

That gleam amid the transitory gloom?

The castle rocks upon its strong foundations:
All nature seems to quake.

T. I'll tell thee why;

'Tis that all nature bows to hail my triumph,
And sympathizes with my high revenge.

Thy Siegwin, thy beloved, darling Sieg-
win,

Has bled beneath my sword; and in that
bowl

Thou drank'st his reeking blood.

H. (coming forward.) My boy! my son!

And has the hell-hound known to find my
heart-strings,

And gnawn them with the sharpest tooth of
spite?

Why did I spare his life a single instant?

T. Thou soughtest to deprive me of my
child;

And would'st have taken what is more than
life;

Her virtue, to bestow it on that man.

[EDWARD advances.

I have prevented that.—Come here and view
her.

Edw. Editha, O, this blood should flow to
save thee!

T. I've taken life for life, and am re-
veng'd.

I have bereft myself of all I lov'd,
And mountain'd up unlesseing woe upon me.
Henceforth I'll be the outcast of mankind,
And rove about in endless misery,
The aim at which chastising gods shall shoot.
The winter storm in his cold arm shall seize
My stiffening limbs, and I will call it mercy.
The hail and thunder on my head shall beat,
And lightnings sear these eye-balls, and I'll
smile.

I loath the sight of day, of man, of you.—

The vengeful sisters, their pale stony eyes
On Tosti turn'd, with sounding stride ap-
proach.

Lok, arm my hands with mischief! Would'st
thou point

Against the brother's heart the brother's
sword,

Against the daughter's breast the father's
hand—

I'll do it. Then into thy midnight gulfs

I'll plunge delighted—on thy sleety blasts

To beat about in restless misery—

To hide in caves of ice—in venom seas

To bathe my tortur'd limbs—and wail and
howl

Till the great wheel of ages roll its round.
[Goes.

Minstrels sing.

Fair rose yon spreading oak,

Young ivy rob'd its trunk:

But Thor unbound his storms,
The winds among its branches roar'd,
The hail its foliage tore,
The lightning clave its heart in twain;
Yet still its bark shall live,
And the green offering pay
At summer's shrine;
Though in its mouldering trunk
The sullen toad abides;
The death-owl screams aloud.
Not so the blasted ivy's bough,
Its sear and faded leaf
Shall sprout no more.

Go, blasted ivy, go
To deck the hearse of death.
No tear thy green restores;
No dew of song restores.
Pale Hela bears thee hence
To worlds below.

"No! not to worlds below,"
The soaring sisters shout;
"Hail to her who fell in blood,
"Her the free maids have chose
"To grace Valhalla's bowers."

Edw. My lust is guilty of this chain of
horror.

H. Monarch, how wilt thou that this mon-
ster die?

Edw. Let him escape. My heart is rent
in twain.

Alfather, grant me to devote the rest
Of this sad life to actions of atonement.
They say the Christian gods allow their priests
To pardon crime, and bind the wounded con-
science,

That bends the knee of penitence to heaven.
I'll send and ask their aid; for I am wretched.
(*EDWARD and HAROLD go out separately.*
Minstrels remain.)

Minstrels sing.

When on a land of crimes
Alfather frowns,
Black storm-clouds lour above,
Flames flash below;
Earth yawns—huge cities sink—
The steam of guilt ascends—
And o'er the widening waste
Hoarse thunders howl
The song of death.
And on these halls
Shall not Alfater frown,
And speak the words of wrath,
The doom that gods fulfill?
He shall—he does.
From world to world
The awful sentence rolls.
From cleaving skies the gods descend;
The shades of mighty dead
Stand on the mountains round,
To view Pentaskeworth's fall.
The father of slaughter has roar'd,
And shaken o'er Gwyneth his shield;
From her blue mountains pour
The bands of war.
No living soul escapes.
Huge Niord has heard in the deep,

And heaps on the shuddering shore
The terrible weight of his waves.
Surtur with flaming besom sweeps
The swarthy ruin round.
The giant sisters stalk on iron sole
Around the groaning palace-walls,
Bow the tall columns to the dust,
And crumble every stone.

(*Hela,*) was goddess of death, and guarded
the hell-hounds.

(*The raven leads.*) A raven decorated the
Danish banner.

(*Bridge of gods.*) It was on the rainbow
that the ghosts of heroes walked to Valhalla.

(*Iduna,*) the wife of Bragi, took charge of
the apples of immortality.

(*Tuisko,*) the god of discord, presented
armor to the heroes on their admission into
Odin's hall. His arm was bitten off by the
wolf Fenris. A one-handed idol of this god
is shewn in the library of saint Genevieve at
Paris by the name of Hercules Ogmius.

(*Heimdall*) kept the gates of heaven.

(*The equal sisters.*) The Valkyries were
gigantic virgins, whose office it was to exe-
cute the orders of the superior deities. They
selected the slain in battle, punished the
guilty, brought the chosen to Valhalla, and
presented mead to the guests of Odin.

(*Dance of May.*) The games of Hertha
celebrated at this season are not yet obliterated.

(*The virgin that unwedded dies.*) The Goths
had these gloomy notions of the fate of those
who died unmarried.—See the *För Skirnir*
in *Sæmund's Edda*

(*Lok*) was the god of evil: the charlock, a
sort of thistle common on barren ground, still
retains his name.

(*Alfather*) is the name attributed to the
supreme god by the northern nations, after
they had learned to separate him from their
deified heroes.

(*O'er Gwyneth.*) Pentaskeworth was de-
stroyed by Caradoc, a prince of Gwyneth who
rebelled against Edward.

(*Surtur*) was chief of the deuses, or genii of
fire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to add a few words
to Dr. Smith's letter in your last Ma-
gazine, as a somewhat fuller answer to
your correspondent, p. 123 in the Ma-
gazine for March.

It is a wise maxim, not to speak before
we think; and one equally wise, not
to assert a fact for which there is not
undoubted proof. Your correspondent
seems little acquainted with the several
volumes published by the illustrious
Swede himself, or he would not have ha-
zarded the assertion that he had discarded
the word *Linnæus* and adopted a *Linné*,
or

or *Von Linné* I happen to be possessed of several letters from him, in which the former name is constantly used. In the titles of more than twenty volumes published by himself, he constantly retains it. I hope therefore the more barbarous appellation will now be laid aside; and the Linnæan society discard their modern, but fanciful orthography, in imitation of their illustrious founder; who, both before and after he received those honorary distinctions due to his excellent character, used the first appellation.

Whilst I have the pen in hand, allow me just to remark, that it has long been matter of regret that such a number of uncouth and unclassical names are introduced into the nomenclature of botany. Taste must be disgusted with their annual, nay their monthly, increase. We already see the pages of botanists filled with *Crowæa*, *Gemphena*, *Geodia* (for *Goodenough*), *Celebreshia*, *Elsheltzia*, *Blackstonea*, *Sowerbæa*, *Hebenstrelia*, *Fortkola*, *Woodfordia*, *Woehenderfia*, *Dillwynia*, and *Wiggii*; and we soon expect *Crabbæa*, *Wagstaffea*, *Humphreyia*, *Edwardsia*, *Pitchfordia*, *Hailstenea*, *Scrimshiria*, *Beckhensia*, *Robsonia*, and a long list of others. I wish some more unexceptionable method could be devised to perpetuate the labours of ingenious men. How must the lovers of pure Latin be disgusted with such barbarisms!

April 7, 1810.

H. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON GENIUS; extracted from the JOURNAL of a REFLECTOR.

IN commerce with the world, by which is meant perpetual intercourse with the fashionable, it is difficult to preserve enthusiasm or cherish genius; nor is there an instance of a mind which exclusively preferred this circle, and long retained either.

"Powder, and pocket-glass, and shew,"—belong to a class little distinguished by reason, imagination, or magnanimity. It must be observed, we are speaking of philosophical, and of the higher order of poetic genius; for painting and music have eminently flourished in the soil of luxury and courts. Ridicule and wit may be said to be in their proper element, amidst objects which afford such ample materials; witness the reign of Charles II., which teemed with authors of this description: but the superior mind, the profound thought, seeks for other scenery and other associates.

Nature in its sublimity, is its congenial sphere: the rising and the setting sun, the impervious desert, and the majestic waves of a stormy sea, awaken its enthusiasm; it delights in the tremendous rock, the massy ruin; in thunders, whirlwinds, and volcanos; its powers unfold within the pale shrines of Gothic superstition, and its fancy revels amidst the dreariness of enchantment. Nor are Pope, Swift, and the other bright luminaries of the age of queen Anne, exceptions. On a close examination of their works it will be found, that they all possessed more of wit than genius; and, moving in a circle of artificial splendour, became incorporated with it, and cultivated talents as different from the sublime, as water-works from Niagara.

Wits are born convivial: they love the busy hum of men, the festive board, the jovial glee; variety and folly are their element; multiplicity of objects forms their delight. Genius has but one: to this it adheres with undistracted force; and its sensations are no less keen than strong. Wit has perception without feeling; and merriment and scoff being parts of its nature, nothing is unwelcome to its taste, or unattainable to its efforts, but the sublime.

But what is genius? Of all the terms to which strong signification is annexed, opinion has been most varied concerning its definition. The ancients believed it inspiration: the moderns, every thing but this. Montesquieu considers it as an effect of climate; Helvetius, of a favourable education: and the French critics deny it to every author who writes equally well on all subjects.

That climate has some effect on the imagination cannot be denied. Natives of Switzerland and St. Giles's, (even supposing it possible to preserve morals in the district of the latter,) would form very different modes of thinking, from the different objects presented to their senses: but objects, however influential on character, or favourable to genius, would not create it; and when we retrace the authors who have written sublimely, or philosophers who have thought profoundly, in situations the least analogous to their subjects and circumstances, the most depressive to their fancy, we cannot admit climate to be an efficient cause of genius.

Thomson the poet composed his *Seasons* in London; Wieland cultivated his rural muse in the air of Versailles, and amidst the marshes of Flanders; and

and Erasmus the wit was born at Rotterdam.

Education, (of which government forms a considerable part) appears to influence genius far more than climate. Bacon lived under Elizabeth, when science was a fashion, and when people were accustomed to think deeply: Shakspeare also adorned her reign; and though endowed with every faculty of mind which could be defined genius, we can scarcely suppose he would have been equally sublime, had he written in the present day.

"Whenever criticism flourishes, a severe and minute taste will be cultivated, and the luxuriances of imagination lopp'd off."*

The peculiarity of his phrase, in which his genius appears as conspicuously as his thought, the concise amplitude, vigour and boldness of his expressions, are censured by a critic of our own, partial to the French school, who tauntingly observes among the faults of English authors, "that they would be all genius."

Cowley, it must be acknowledged, was a wit: but he lived when the times were not frivolous. The poets of the seventeenth century were men of learning; and it was essential for the reader to be learned also, to receive any pleasure from their works, or even to understand them. But though the fancy was uncharmed, and the passions unaffected, the understanding was fully exercised, and all the powers of recollection and inquiry awakened by the perusal: we cannot but respect an age (whatever be our opinion of its taste) when a poet distinguished by scholastic speculation, and a wit by metaphysical researches, were held in such high estimation.

Milton wrote when England was a republic, and he was imbued with the spirit of his party: we can always discern under republican governments a strength of thought, and energy of expression, in its writers; which are lost under monarchies, in times of refinement.

The genius of a people will have a corresponding language; the Greek was that of a polite people, who cultivated a great taste for arts and sciences: the use of the participles gives it a peculiar force and brevity, without taking any thing from its perspicuity: it is copious, sonorous, and varied. The Latin, which

has strength and expression, suited the character of the Romans; warlike, and engaged in battles and commotions. It was admirably adapted to history and nervous popular eloquence, in which they excelled; more figurative than the English, less pliant than the French, less copious than the Greek, and less melodious than the Italian.

The Italian indeed is a proof that language degenerates with the genius of a nation into effeminacy: its sweetness, smoothness, and harmony, are substituted for strength; and it furnishes an instance that the character of a people, yet living under that sky where valour once was universal, is more influenced by government than climate.

In the east, where temperature and Mahometanism combine to influence the imagination, the human mind has lost much of its capacity and powers. It has been observed by an admired writer, that the Arabic, the sweetest and most copious of the eastern tongues, was peculiarly adapted to charm the shepherd and the soldier, (with whom it was vernacular), in those wild and beautiful compositions of their poets, in which were celebrated their favourite occupations of love and war; and it became, in the hands of Mahomet, a powerful instrument of fascination to men little qualified to judge of any works of genius, but those addressed to the fancy and the heart.

In the west, under the auspices of a better government and a better religion, the mind attained a vigour in its intellectual exertions, an extent in its intellectual pursuits, and a success in their cultivation, utterly unknown in any other period of their history.

The English has copiousness and strength: nor is it deficient in harmony, as its poetry, without the aid of rhyme, evinces. It derives its very forcible and significant words from the Greek, which are formed on the model of the Greek compounds; it may retain something of the Gothic roughness, and sometimes remind us of those who framed our language; but we have enriched it with every tongue, and cultivated it with every art. The brightest passages of Milton and Shakspeare, (says an ingenious essayist) are so closely connected with the genius of our own language, that no foreigner can ever taste them in the original, nor can any translation convey an idea of their beauties: but this is not defect,

* Shaftesbury.

defect, but excellence; it is the inimitable in poetry, as well as painting, which is

"The grace beyond the reach of art."

Some have supposed the patronage of the great was necessary to bring genius to perfection; but we have many instances of the contrary: the most eminent works have been produced without it; and when it has been bestowed in early youth, it has proved not only injurious, but fatal. The mind, whose powers would stagnate unstimulated by fame and favour, wants that radical principle of vigour which alone can arrive at excellence. Few who obtain distinction at a juvenile period of life, preserve or merit it long; effort is abated, not by difficulty, but success: indeed it is the obstacles which it overcomes, that evince the strength of genius.

Praise, till the reasoning faculties are matured, weakens the moral powers (which have a close alliance with the intellectual); and inspires a conceit and self-sufficiency, obstructive of all progress in genius no less than virtue. A great painter and an acknowledged critic, exclusive of his own art, has left on record his opinion of this confidence, in some admirable lectures to his young pupils. "Have no dependance on your own genius," was his reiterated counsel; indeed he impresses it in a manner that would lead superficial observers to suppose he thought that industry could supply its place; he continually tells them that genius can achieve little without it, and self-sufficiency for ever preclude advancement in their art.

No one had better opportunities than sir Joshua Reynolds, of observing the effects of resolute perseverance, even with moderate talents; and the perfection it might attain when operating with a mind potent and original.

Without industry, knowledge cannot be acquired: genius will soon be exhausted if the soil is unenriched by foreign stores; it will have no materials to work upon, no ideas for imagination to combine; and it can become fruitful only in proportion to its resources.

The treasures of ancient and modern art are essential to its fertility, and industry alone can collect them.

I acknowledge that genius seizes and combines, with a rapidity inconceivable to slower capacities; and this is one of its most striking characteristics: but this quickness of apprehension is com-

monly accompanied by an impatience of labour; and if it inspire confidence that the intricacies of art and depths of science can be penetrated by a careless glance (which seems what sir Joshua meant when he guarded against dependance upon genius), if application cease, improvement ends, and nothing which it produces will ever have a permanent niche in the temple of fame.

To close these observations with the opinion of the first ancient, and the first modern, critic:

"Genius is that energy which collects, combines, amplifies, and animates; active, ambitious, enterprising; always imagining something greater than is known; always endeavouring something better than it performs; that power without which judgment is cold, and knowledge inert."—*Johnson*.

"To attain excellence in any art, three things are necessary: nature, study, and practice."—*Aristotle*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I VENTURE to solicit a place in your Magazine for the inclosed letter, written by Mr. Mathias upon the death of his friend, the Rev. Norton Nicholls; feeling as I do, that by admitting it you will gratify many of your readers, who, though acquainted with the deceased, may not have had an opportunity of seeing this tribute to his memory. Few men have had the happiness of enjoying, during their lives, a more extensive circle of refined and elegant society, than Mr. Nicholls; few have been gifted with an equal share of those polished manners and that engaging benevolence, which cause their company to be universally courted; and few have by their death created a greater vacuum, or been more generally lamented; so that, though Mr. Mathias, having been induced by the pressing solicitations of his friends, privately to print a few copies of the letter, has endeavoured to distribute these copies wherever he thought the memory of the deceased was cherished with esteem, it is scarcely possible but that he must have overlooked many, by whom it would have been prized and valued. I feel therefore, sir, that in sending it to you I am performing an acceptable service to numbers, though I may not be fulfilling the wishes of the author; and I beg leave, not only to add my tribute of respect, however inconsiderable, to the memory of a man whom, when alive, I was allowed to call my friend, and whose loss

I most

I most sincerely and most deeply lament, but also to express the obligation which, in common with every other friend of Mr. Nicholls's, I feel to Mr. Mathias, for this mark of pure and affectionate friendship, which does honour to the heart of a man whose talents and attainments the world has long been accustomed justly to appreciate.

April 9, 1810.

SUFFOLCIENSIS.

COPY of a LETTER, occasioned by the
DEATH of the REV. NORTON NICHOLLS,
LL.B. &c.

London, Dec. 10, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is my melancholy office to inform you of the death of our friend, the rev. Norton Nicholls, LL.B. rector of Lound and Bradwell, in the county of Suffolk, who died at his house at Blundeston, near Lowestoft, in that county, on Wednesday the 22d of November 1809, in the 68th year of his age. As you well knew the genius, the accomplishments, the learning, and the virtues, of this rare and gifted man, your generous nature must think that some little memorial of him should be recorded, however frail and perishable in my delineation.

To be born and to die did not make up all the history of our friend. Many of the chief ends of our being, which he fulfilled during the placid and even tenor of a long and exemplary life, proved that he had been; and they fully evinced that he had deserved well of all who had enjoyed the intercourse of his society. Many were enlivened by the cheerfulness of his disposition, and all partook of his benevolence. His chosen companions were delighted and improved by his readiness to communicate the rich treasures of his cultivated mind, in all the bright diversities of erudition and of taste. Indeed those studies which can alone be the aliment of youth and the consolation of our declining days, engaged his attention from his earliest years. "*Amplissimam illam omnium artium bene vivendi disciplinam, non vitâ magis quam litteris feliciter persecutus.*"

Even when a school-boy, he was never desultory in his application; and he was distinguished for those exercises which mark strength of understanding and solidity of judgment. He wandered not in vain among those fields and hills, so justly styled 'happy' by our greatest lyric poet; and he left Eton for the university of Cambridge, with a mind prepared for greater attainments, and capable of that

excellence which is the reward of ability when fostered by application. In addition to the attentions which he experienced from the celebrated Dr. Barnard, then master of the school, I have heard him frequently express his grateful sense of the assistance he received at Eton from the voluntary private instruction of Dr. Sumner, whose classical erudition was deep and extensive. By such men he was formed for the intercourse of those highly cultivated minds, educated in the groves of our Academe, which were destined to be the future ornaments and the supports of literature, of the church, and of the state.

At the time when Mr. Nicholls became a student in Trinity Hall, the university of Cambridge was the chosen residence of Mr. Gray:

A' sì gran nome sorga

Tutto il coro à inchinarsi del Parnaso!

It was natural to feel a gratification in being a member of the same learned society with him; and it was natural also to aspire (if possible) even to a distant intercourse with such a man.

To see Mr. Gray was desirable; to speak to him was honourable; but to be admitted to his acquaintance or to his familiarity, was the height of youthful, or indeed of any, ambition. By the intervention of a common friend, Mr. Nicholls, when between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was introduced to Mr. Gray. I remember he told me, what an awe he felt at the time, at the lightning of his eye; at that "*folgorante sguardo,*" as the Tuscans term it; but Mr. Gray's courtesy and encouraging affability soon dispersed every uneasy sensation, and gave him confidence.

Shortly after this Mr. N. was in a select company, of which Mr. Gray was one; and, as it became his youth, he did not enter into the conversation, but listened with attention. The subject however being general and classical, and as Mr. Nicholls, even at that early period, was acquainted not only with the Greek and Latin, but with many of the best Italian poets, he ventured with great diffidence to offer a short remark; and happened to illustrate what he said by an apposite citation from Dante. At the name of Dante, Mr. Gray (and I wish every young man of genius might hear and consider the value of a word spoken in due season, with modesty and propriety, in the highest, I mean in the most learned and virtuous company) suddenly turned round to him, and said, "Right: but have

have you read Dante, 'sir?' "I have endeavoured to understand him," replied Mr. N. Mr. Gray, being much pleased with the illustration, and with the taste which it evinced, addressed the chief of his discourse to him for the remainder of the evening, and invited him to his rooms in Pembroke hall.

Mr. Gray found in his young acquaintance a ready and a docile disposition, and he became attached to him. He then gave him instruction for the course of his studies, which he directed entirely, even to the recommendation of every author, and to the very order in which they should be read, which happily continued till the time of Mr. Gray's death. Mr. N. might well say to the poet, in the words of his favourite Florentine: "*Tu sei lo mio maestro.*"* To this incident, so rare and so honourable to Mr. Nicholls, and to the improvement which was the consequence of it, I attribute not only the extent and the value of his knowledge, but the peculiar accuracy and correct taste which distinguished him throughout his life, and which I have seldom observed in any man in a more eminent degree.

The letters of Mr. Gray to Mr. Nicholls, preserved by Mr. Mason in his *Memoirs of the poet*, sufficiently prove the intimacy between them; and it is my opinion that, with the single exception of his earliest and most accomplished friend the hon. Richard West, Mr. Gray was more affectionately attached to him than to any other person.

By the advice of Mr. Gray, Mr. Nicholls visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. He there found scenes and persons congenial to his taste and to his faculties. In Switzerland he looked abroad through nature, from every "ice-built mountain" and rugged cliff; and by the lakes and valleys of that once envied country, he felt the truth of Rousseau's inimitable remark, "*qu'il y a des moments où il suffit du sentiment de son existence.*" In Italy he found all which could captivate and enchain his attention among the most finished works of art; and under the soft but animating influence of climate, of scenery, and of classic imagery, he improved his talents; and, by his conversation and knowledge of the language, he was peculiarly acceptable in the most select assemblies. When Italy is the theme, it is difficult to restrain our sensations: but in this place I would only

add, that Mr. Nicholls, in an elegant and interesting narrative of his travels (which he never intended to make public), has privately recorded whatever fixed his mind, exalted his imagination, and refined his judgment. The celebrated and learned count Firmian, the Austrian minister at Milan, to whom he was introduced, noticed him, and became his intimate friend. From count Firmian's powerful recommendation Mr. Nicholls had access to every circle of distinction in every foreign country which he visited; and no man ever profited more from the advantages which were so singularly and so happily offered to him.

On his return from the continent, he found that he had sustained a loss which was irreparable. Mr. Gray was no more. His friend, his companion and enlightened guide, was no longer to contribute to his happiness, and to animate his studies; and to this irreversible doom he submitted, quiet, though sad.

Upon the best motives he retired, and resided constantly with his mother in the cheerless depth, and then uncultivated solitude, of his Suffolk livings, where he passed his time in continued study and in the exercise of his professional duties. But I must observe that, since his residence there, the country and the neighbourhood have assumed another aspect. As there was no rectorial house upon either of his livings, he fixed upon a place, which I could wish that future travellers might visit and speak of as we do of the Leasowes: I mean his villa at Blundeston, which, (if barbarous taste should not improve it, or some more barbarous land-surveyor level with the soil its beauties and its glories,) will remain as one of the most finished scenes of cultivated sylvan delight which this island can offer to our view. It was his own and his appropriate work; for scarcely a trace of its uncouth original features can be found or pointed out to the visitant. But to the eye of a mind like Mr. Nicholls's, the possible excellences of a place yet unadorned, were visible; and even as it then was, there were to be found in it walks and recesses, in which Mr. Gray observed, in his sublime conciseness, "that a man who could think, might think." By perseverance and skill, he at last surmounted every difficulty which was opposed to him through a long series of years, and he formed and left the scene as it now is.* Throughout

* Dante. *Inf.* c. 1.

the whole, and in every part of it, the marks of a judgment which cannot be questioned, and of an unerring taste, which was regulated by discreet expence, are so eminently conspicuous, as to proclaim Mr. Nicholls to have been, what a kindred poet so happily terms

Un artiste qui pense,
Prodigue de génie et non pas de dépense.*

To be a visitor and an inmate guest to Mr. Nicholls at Blundeston in the gay season, when his lake was illuminated by summer suns, and rippled by the breeze; when every tree and shrub, in its chosen position, seemed to wave in homage to its possessor and cultivator; when a happy and youthful company of either sex, distinguished by their talents and accomplishments, was enlivened by the good humour and spirit which presided over the whole; with the charm of music, and with every well-tempered recreation which the season could present, and with all the elegance of the domestic internal arrangements; it was difficult indeed, I say, to be a visitor and a guest at Blundeston in that gay season, and not to be reminded of Spenser's imagination:

"For all that pleasing is to eye or ear,
Was there consorted in one harmony;
Birds, voices, instruments, winds, waters, all
agree!"

Whoever have been witnesses of the scene will know that I speak of it as they have seen it, and that I have set down nothing in fiction. I had fondly hoped that I should have revisited this favourite spot, and its beloved and accomplished master, for many a year with increasing pleasure. But what are the prospects of man! The mind which presided over it is fled; and the scene is solitary:

Secca è la vena dell' usato ingegno:
Vedove l'erbe, e torbide son l'acque!

If Mr. Nicholls indeed had devoted his time and talents exclusively to the ornamental laying out of grounds, and had originally made it his profession, it might be said with truth, in the diction of poetry, that Pactolus might have rolled through his own domains. But to embellish the form of rural nature was only his amusement. In his own neighbourhood there could be no emulation nor vanity; for where could he discover a competitor? His villa at Blundeston was an Oasis. Even the severe but dignified moralist,† to whom nature had denied an ear for harmony, and an eye

* Delille, *les Jardins*, l. 1.

† Dr. S. Johnson.

for painting or for rural scenery, even he has declared, that "some praise must be allowed to him who does best, what such multitudes are contending to do well." To say this, is something; yet it is to be a niggard of our speech to say no more, when such liberal delight is the object of communication.

In every department of elegant literature Mr. Nicholls displayed the same correct taste. His knowledge of history was copious but chosen; in ancient and in modern writers he was accurately versed, and in all subjects he had recourse to the original springs of knowledge. In the French and Italian languages, as well as in the particular modes of the life and manners of those countries, he was eminently instructed; and the merits of every author and poet of distinction were familiar to him. In the most polished society of unrevolutionized France, and in the Tuscan conversations, he was received as a native. He seemed, indeed, to have transfused into his habits and manners such a portion of their spirit, that many persons were inclined to think, that either the Seine or the Arno might have claimed him for their own. In Italy, during his short sojourn among the unrivalled remains of genius and of art, he accurately studied and comprehended the works of the greatest masters of the pencil. He did this not with the idle spirit of a loitering traveller, but with the unremitting application of a man who knew the value of his time and of his talents. He felt and prosecuted the desire of improving them by an honourable familiarity with the designs of great painters and sculptors; and of fixing in his own mind those forms of excellence by which his judgment might be guided, and his recollection gratified, in the future course of his life, among its choicest and most liberal amusements.

Mr. Nicholls was by nature communicative, "and his spirit was not finely touched but to fine issues." His younger friends will be gratefully alive to my words, when I allude to his willingness, and even his eagerness, to impart information, and to diffuse rational pleasure. Such indeed were his good manners, his benevolence, and his hospitality, that his spirits might be said to shine through him; and in the reception of friends, of acquaintances, and of strangers, under his roof, were shewn that readiness and urbanity which announced the gentleman of birth and the man of breeding. I am indeed convinced, that there is not a scholar,

scholar, nor a man of fashion with the attainments of a scholar, who knew Mr. Nicholls intimately, who would not willingly have adopted the words of the poet of Syracuse, and hailed him as the

Τῷ Μουσῶν φίλον ἀνδρᾶ, τὸν ὃ Χαρίτεσσιν
ἀπερχομαι.*

He was passionately, perhaps rather too much, devoted to music. He had studied it accurately as a science, under some of the greatest masters; and in the pursuit and cultivation of it he was untired, and indeed indefatigable. But he generously communicated his knowledge and his taste to congenial, and particularly to young minds, in which he saw and marked the promise of genius and the ardour of application.

His manners, habits, and inclinations, naturally led him to frequent the most polished society; but study and letters rendered the intervals of solitude useful and agreeable. In his sphere of life and action, by his instruction, by his influence, and by his example, he diffused over an extensive district an elegance and a refinement unknown before he resided in it. As a county magistrate, one of the most important offices which a private gentleman can undertake, he was diligent and regular in his attendance; and in the discharge of his duty in that function, which is indeed the unbought defence of civilized society, and unknown to other countries, he was useful, discerning, temperate, and impartial.

To those friends who visited Mr. Nicholls, and partook of his refined hospitality and of his entertainments at Blundeston, it may possibly have appeared that his mode of life required a large command of fortune, and that an ample patrimony could alone supply the display of such generosity. Yet his inheritance, which was inconsiderable, and his professional income, which was not large, defrayed the whole. He had indeed the most discerning œconomy which I ever observed in any man; an œconomy, which neither precluded liberality to his equals, nor, what is far more important, charity to his inferiors. The fidelity, the attachment, and the conscientious services, of his valuable domestics, some of whom had grown old under his roof, made them rather humble friends than servants; and by the faithful discharge of their several duties, they relieved him from attentions which otherwise must

have been required. But his eye, his mind, and his heart, pervaded all his concerns. In no private duty was he deficient; nor was any thing considered as too minute for his own inspection, if he thought it necessary; and he was aware of the wisdom which dictated this important aphorism, that "he who despiseth little things shall fall by little and little." In the direction of his house, in the embellishment of the rural scenery, in his library, in his studies, and in all things which produced that integrity, order, and harmony, which proved that all was well within, and that every end which he wished, was accomplished; in all these, I would repeat it with earnestness, he relied invariably on that "magnum vectigal," that possession in reserve, that subsidiary strength, the parent of peace, the guardian of private life, and the support of all public government—discreet œconomy.

In that sacred and bounden duty which is owing from a son to a parent, he was eminently exemplary. Having lost his father so very early in life as scarcely to have seen him, his attention and reverential attachment to his mother, to her extremest age, was singularly affectionate, unremitting, and unvaried; and, with the pious choice of his illustrious friend Mr. Gray, "in death he was not divided." He always expressed his intention, and he directed it by his will, that one grave should enclose their remains: and it does enclose them. I myself, in company with another friend, solemnly attended them through the church-way path, with christian resignation and with quiet obsequies, to the house appointed for all living. Yes; it is finished.

Nihil oh tibi, amice, relictum:
Omnia solvantur jam Matri, o funeris um-
bris!

If such a desire be indeed a weakness, it is at least honourable to our common nature; and I envy not the heart of him who is disposed to censure it.

Of his higher and important professional duties, Mr. Nicholls was neither unmindful nor neglectful. He was regular in the discharge of his sacred offices as a clergyman in his parishes, in which he generally resided between nine and ten months every year; and during his residence he read prayers and preached twice every Sunday. There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading; and though his mode of preaching was not peculiarly eloquent,

* "Friend of each muse, and favourite of each Grace."

it was impressive, and often affecting. The matter of his sermons tended more to the discussion and enforcement of the moral duties of the gospel, than to the consideration of the subtle points of theology. His compositions for the pulpit were, as I think, formed chiefly on the model of Massillon and Flechier, in whose writings he was conversant. He conscientiously adhered to the church of England from principle, and had an aversion to all dispute and controversy. He maintained and recommended, publicly and privately, every doctrine which upholds legitimate government, and prevents confusion political and theological. He loved his country; he loved her laws, her ordinances, her institutions, her religion, and her government: for he knew that they have made, and still make, England to be what it is. He abhorred every troubler of the state: the specious reformer, the obstreperous tyrannical demagogue, and the disorganizing sophist. He dreaded also the influence and the principles of the Romish church; and, however they may be softened or explained away by modern statesmen, he deprecated their encouragement or their revival among us: but he loved that toleration and freedom which the church and constitution of England, steering between opposite extremes, grant with evangelical discretion to every sect of christianity, however distinguished. Indeed, it may be said to his honour as a clergyman, a scholar, and a man of uncommon attainments, that he was moderate, enlightened, indulgent, and liberal. "*Nullius obscuravit gloriam, nullius obstipuit commodis, nullius obstipuit studiis; dignitates non ambivit; questum non venatus est.*"

When he was a child his constitution was delicate; but as years advanced, by care, by exercise, and afterwards by foreign travel and change of scene and of climate, by a scrupulous attention to his person and to a neatness never exceeded, and by an even placid temper, his frame acquired a strength, an alacrity, and a springy activity, which I think accompanied him to the last, and gave a zest to his pursuits, and vigour to his faculties. But on all the labours, the troubles, and the enjoyments of our nature, the night, in which no man can work, advances fast; and, however unwilling, we must all hear

—The due beat
Of time's slow-sweeping pendulum, that
marks
The momentary march of death on man.

The hour was now approaching rapidly when his sun was also to set; for an unperceived decay was undermining his constitution, and many a flaw hinted mortality. Yet it must be confessed, that, with all his cheerfulness of temper, with every internal assurance of a well-spent life, and with every assistance from philosophy and from religion, Mr. Nicholls, like many other good and blameless men, could never sustain in thought the shock of final separation from the world, without a visible reluctant emotion when he spoke of death. But ere we make any remark, surely we may ask, who is sufficient for these thoughts? Can we answer, One of a thousand? However, if there were any weaknesses about him (and who is exempt?) I think one of them was that of flattering himself with an extended prospect of long-continued health and strength beyond what is permitted to man:

*Quæ facili sperabat mente futura
Arripuit voto levis, et præsentia finxit.*

His appearance indeed never bespoke his age; and in the best sense of the word, I think he was always young.

In the spring and summer of the year 1809, Mr. Nicholls was attacked by a species of cough, the nature or the cause of which he could not ascertain. His countenance, during that period, sometimes bore marks of great indisposition, and of a tendency to what is called a breaking up of the constitution. But still he continued his accustomed occupations; he enjoyed, as usual, the company of his friends, and he promoted their happiness. But his infirmity evidently increased, yet without any alarm or apprehension of its fatal tendency. I think, indeed, that he had by no means a distinct view or expectation of his dissolution, either in the beginning or in the progress of his malady.

A very few days before that termination which was so soon to take place, he returned home, much indisposed, to Blundeston, where he received every assistance from his faithful and afflicted domestics, and experienced every affectionate attention and relief from a physician,* for whom, I know, he uniformly and constantly expressed his esteem, and in whose care and skill he placed a confidence unlimited and unvaried. But his complaint, which was bilious, increased beyond the reach of art; a dissolution of strength, without a pang which tortured, or a pain which exhausted him, succeeded; and, from the sudden

* Dr. Girdlestone, of Yarmouth in Norfolk. bursting

bursting of a blood-vessel, he breathed out his virtuous spirit by an instant and quiet expiration.

I now, my dear sir, close my letter. Much I have omitted, and many an incident have I suppressed which your recollection will supply; as I am unwilling to lessen general interest by minute amplification, nor would I by too eager a zeal frustrate the labour of love. I have never, in the whole course of my life, offered praise to any man when living, or flung incense on his tomb; from the unqualified consideration of his rank, of his connections, or of his wealth; but to genius, to learning, and to virtue, in what station soever united, I have always paid, and (however unworthy I may be to do so) I hope I always shall pay, my most deliberate homage. I feel that this tribute is due to my deceased friend; and I know that my pen has been guided by a pious and disinterested affection. I hope also that you, or any of our friends into whose hands it may fall, will either approve or excuse this little memorial of a most valuable and accomplished man, whom I loved and esteemed when living, and whose departure I most sincerely and most deeply regret.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION of the SITUATION of the INFERIOR CLERGY.

THE king, in his speech at the opening of the session, recommended to the consideration of parliament, the situation of the inferior clergy; and for some time past there has, I think, been on foot an enquiry respecting all livings under 150*l.* a year; and when lord Harrowby, in the house of lords, made a motion on the subject, it was for an account of the number and value of livings of the poorer clergy.

Thus, it would appear, that it is only the beneficed clergy that are intended to be relieved by the proposed consideration of parliament. But there is a description of the clergy, more numerous, more laborious, and more importantly useful, whose situation calls more loudly for consideration and relief, than even the lowest of the beneficed clergy—I mean the officiating curates of England, by whom, I believe, the greater part of the parochial duty in the country is performed; and to whom, in a great measure, it is left, under necessity and obscurity, perhaps neglect and contempt, to elude or oppose the perverse passions

and prejudices of mankind, to support the interests of virtue and religion, and to promote morality, decency, and order, in society. For, however little observed or acknowledged, it is to the divine institution of the sabbath, and the constant and general exercise of the duties and services of religious worship, perhaps more than to every other cause, that we owe the preservation of both public and private morality and order in the world. This is a cause, of which though the operations be silent and unmarked, they are constant and universal; and however little their effects may appear in particular instances, it is not easy to calculate how great and extensive they are on the civil, moral, and religious characters and lives of the people, and on the interests of the public in general.

To estimate these effects aright, let us only suppose the institutions and public services of religion entirely abolished for a short time, and endeavour, in thought, to trace what the probable consequences would be. In the lower and ordinary ranks of life, (in this country at least, where private and domestic religious instruction, admonition, and example, are so shamefully neglected,) we should probably soon see all regard to God, all sense of religion, and even of decency and morality, lost; and the most debased and abandoned depravity of character and morals, and finally barbarism itself, to prevail.

Now, however light statesmen and politicians may hold all these in a merely moral and religious point of view, they must be miserably ignorant of the nature of man, and of the history of the world, if they do not know how important they are in a civil and political view. It is presumed the British parliament are fully sensible of their importance in every respect. Yet this great and all-interesting concern is left almost entirely to the neglected and disregarded curates of England!

For instance: the place from which I now write consists of two parishes; the one living is a little above, the other a little below, 150*l.* Of the incumbents, the one has not visited his living for these fifteen years; he has indeed age and infirmities to plead in excuse: the other, without any such plea, has not seen his living, heard from, nor been heard of in it, not even by his curate, for I believe more than seven years; though both of them reside within less than sixty miles of their livings, the whole duty and charge

charge of which is entirely left to a curate, a gentleman, for respectability of character as well as general learning, inferior perhaps to few of his profession; yet, after thirty-nine years laborious and diligent exercise of that profession, and now approaching to threescore years and ten, he has never possessed the smallest endowment, nor even an occasional income amounting to fourscore pounds a year in his profession. And while neither of the rectors, I believe, in fifteen years, has bestowed a shilling in charity or hospitality, to encourage merit or relieve distress, in their parishes, the curate has bestowed many pounds. And yet it seems that such situations as the former are thought an object of royal and parliamentary consideration, while such as the latter are thought below all concern! Nor is the above mentioned as a peculiar case, but only as what is most immediately under the eye of the writer. It is true, few curates have votes for members of parliament; or much borough or corporation interest or influence, to recommend them to the notice of statesmen and ministers. But the influence, or want of influence, of the parochial clergy with respect to the interest of the public, and even of the statesman and minister, if he have the wisdom to know it, and to estimate the value of morals and order among the people, is of more importance than that of all the archbishops, bishops, and dignitaries of the church, put together.

It must indeed be allowed that 150*l.* a year, or under, at the present rate of every article of living, is but a moderate provision for one who must support the character and appearance of a gentleman. But what shall we then say of the curate, who must support the same character and personal appearance, on a provision perhaps under 50*l.*; or, if he does not, in the eyes of the unthinking multitude, must become contemptible, and of course, in a great measure, unprofitable in his station?

If an incumbent has 190*l.* or upward, which he receives as a sinecure, and consigns entirely not only the clerical duty (or what is called, perhaps not very properly, *cure of souls*), but also the obligations to hospitality and charity, and the charge of supporting decency and order by example and influence, to a curate to whom he allows perhaps 25*l.* or 30*l.*; which of the two is the object of most importance to the public? or whose situation of the two most requires,

or most deserves, consideration and relief? But perhaps it will be said that the incumbent, who thus consigns his charge so entirely to another, is himself discharging equally necessary duty elsewhere. Perhaps he is. And if so, he has also other sources of income elsewhere; perhaps benefice on benefice, till he must have a dispensation from the laws of his country to enable him to hold them. If incumbents are thus so entirely unconcerned about their cures and curates, it would surely be a good regulation, that whatever increase of provision the legislature may think fit to make, should be attached to the immediate performance of the parochial duty. Then, if the incumbent is dependent on such a living alone, it will be an inducement for him to reside on his benefice, and do the duty of it; if he can live independent of his profession, or has other preferment, a decent competency and respectability in his station, may thus be secured for him who shall do the duty. And I think it were a further good and just regulation, that wherever an incumbent, either to follow his pleasures or being engaged with other preferments, consigns his charge entirely to another, to perform all the duty, and sustain all the responsibility, he who thus sustains the whole charge, should at least receive half the emoluments. If the living be of great value, the incumbent may afford either to live upon it without other preferment, or to allow half the income to his curate. If he has other preferment, or the living be of small value, it is the more reasonable, and even necessary, that the curate should have half of it at least. If, as seems proposed, an augmentation be granted to all livings under 150*l.* still the curate's share of the bipartite division must be allowed to be the best deserved, and most properly bestowed. And, if all livings are to be raised to 150*l.* and a curate serves two cures, which in the country is very generally the case, he will then have 150*l.* also: less than which, indeed, no parochial clergyman can, in these times, live upon as becomes his station and character. Thus, by these two simple regulations, at least a decent provision would be secured for every officiating clergyman in the kingdom.

MONITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR various correspondents on the subject of musical time, appear rather

rather to have suggested the means of transmitting the time of future compositions, than of any regulation or amendment of the terms now in use. For which reason I beg leave, through the means of your truly useful publication, to submit whether a table might not be formed of the different degrees of time both of ancient and modern music so arranged, that on either of the quickest degrees being ascertained by the means of a pendulum (of which the specific gravity as well as the length should be determined,) the other degrees might be deduced from them, as in an arithmetical table; and instead of the indefinite terms now used, that the quickest time might be named *tempo primo*, the next degree *tempo secundo*, &c. which, for the sake of convenience, might be represented by figures, placed in the usual situation of the terms.

It is meant by this arrangement to ascertain, for instance, at one view, the difference between the ancient and modern *adagio*, &c. and that the degrees should be placed in order as they are usually understood. By this means it would be possible to make such small divisions throughout the table, that every possible difference might be determined with the greatest precision; and, after a little practice, without the necessity of so often using the pendulum.

Thus it will be possible to hand down to futurity the proper time of the music we now so much admire; not suffering it to be lost, as observed of the music of our ancient ecclesiastical composers.

As to the execution of this object, the question may arise, Who can undertake it that will be sufficiently regarded to make an alteration of this sort generally adopted? To this it may be answered, that the standard is already in a great measure fixed, but the various degrees require regulation and arrangement: and as Dr. Crotch has already written on this subject, this hint may not be deemed unworthy his consideration, since I need not say of what infinite utility some plan of this description would be to that science of which he is so eminent a professor; at all events, his excellent specimens of style evince him to be the person that will obtain the degree of deference required, every one being sensible of the effect of different time on any style of composition.

Guildford, April 13, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; containing, for the most PART, such WORDS as are current amongst the common PEOPLE of DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.—1810.

(Continued from vol. 26, page 545.)

CLICK HAND,

Clitty, *close*; unequal in its composition; *with clots*. Clitty bread, that is, *close bread*. "The gruel is clitty," that is, *with clots in it*. D.

A clut, id. C.

Clocking, clucking: expressive of the noise made by a hen that is desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs. C.

Clome, *earthen-ware*, that is, kiln-loam. D. C.

Clome-shop, *delft-shop*. D. C.

Clomen-oven, *oven of clome or delft*.

"Devonienses nuncupant vasa fictilia, omnis generis, CLOME. Belgis *leem* est terra figularis." Vid. Jun.

Clopping, *lame, limping*. C.

Clout, *a box on the ear*. C. D.

Clouted cream, *the cream which rises on milk put over a slow fire*; not (as is often understood) clotted or coagulated, but spread over the milk like a clout or piece over the sole of a shoe: whence *clouted shoon*. C. D.

Clum, *to, to handle; to pull about awkwardly*. "Don't clum 'en zo." D.

Clume buzza, *an earthen pan*. Exm.

Clunt, *to, to swallow*. It is remarkable that the Welsh have the word in the same sense. C.

Clut, *glutted*. C.

Co! co! an exclamation. C. D.

Coad, *caud, unhealthy; consumptive*; cored like a rotten sheep. D.

Coajerseend, *a cordwainer's end*. D. C.

Coajerswax, *cordwainer's pitch*. C. D.

Coalvarty a bed, *to, to warm the bed with a Scotch warming-pan*. Exm.

Coander, *a corner*. Exm. C.

Cob, *clob, mud; loam and straw*. D. C.

Cob-wall, *a mud-wall; a wall made of loam and straw*. D. C.

Cobble-dick-longer-skin. It is customary to call apples by the names of those who have produced a new variety, by seedlings or otherwise. At Stratton, and in the neighbouring parts of Devon, an apple was some time since distinguished by the name of a *cobble-dick-longer-skin*. The man's name, I suppose, was *Dick Longerskin*; and probably he was a *cobler*. There is an excellent *pippin* in Cornwall, (almost equal to the golden) called "*Borlase's*," or "*the Treluddra-pippin*," from *Borlase*, who lived

lived at Treluddra, and there produced this new variety. To the Borlases many prefer another variety of the pippins, called "*the Slude's pippin*," from a Mr. Slade, in whose orchard it had its origin. E. C. C.

Cobb'd; "*cobb'd it away*." Cornish dialogue.

Cobnut, a game which consists in *pitching at nuts*, &c. The nut used for pitching, is called *the cob*. C. D.

Cobshans. See Corn. Dial.

Cockabell, *an icicle*. C.

Conkabell, id. D. "I zeed 'en one day th' innocent face o'en like *bassam*, *an* *hes* poor hands *plim'd* up like *pumples* *way* *chilbladders*, *hes* hair *stivering* *an* *end way* th' wind, *an* *a drap* hanging to *hes* nose like a CONKABELL." N. D.

Cockhedge, *a quickset-hedge, on which clothes are usually dried*. C.

Cockleert, *cocklight*; the dawn when the cock crows. N. D.

Codglove, *a furze-glove, or a glove to handle turf, without fingers*. Exm.

Colbrand, colibrand, coalbrand; *smut in wheat*. C.

Cole, *any kind of cabbage*. C.

Colt, indiscriminately for either sex. D. C.

Coltree, *to, to be as playful as a colt*. Exm.

Combe, *a hollow between two hills, open at one end only*. D. C.

Commercing, *conversing*. "She never *commerced* with him;" that is, "she never *conversed* with him," used in Meneg: I never heard it elsewhere. In the same sense, Milton "looks *commercing* with the skies."

Condiddle, *to, to waste; to convey away secretly*. Exm.

Condudle, *conceit*. Corn. Dial.

Copper-clouts, *a kind of spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg*. Exm.

Copper-finch, *a chaffinch*. C.

Core, "*Devoniensibus est ovium morbus*. Ab Isl. Kaw, *marcor*; *ægritudo mortifica*." JUN.

Corn, *a corner*. C.

Cornish, *to*. When there is but one tobacco-pipe, or one glass, among several people, and they use it by turns, they are then said to *cornish*. C.

Corniwillen, *a lapwing*. C. Cornich-*wich*, id. [Welsh.]

Corrosy, *a grudge; ill-will*. Perhaps from *corrosive*. Shakspeare's Henry VI. C. Corrosies are a sort of family-feuds, often transmitted from father to son.

Cort, *caught*. C.

Cotten, *to, to beat soundly*. Exm.

Couch-pawed, couch-handed, *awkwardly left-handed*. D.

Country, *the; the natural strata of the earth*. C.

Coure, *a course of work*. "Tis thy *coure* next." C.

Courtlage, *the fore or back yard of a house*. C.

Cowal; *a fishwoman's basket, west of C.* It is curious to observe the women who supply Penzance market with fish from Newlyn and Mousehole, arriving every morning with a burden that might stagger an Irish porter. The basket, in which they carry their cod, ling, mackerel, hake, &c. is suspended from the head by means of a twisted cord fastened at each extremity of it, but resting on the back. It is called a COWAL. These people also sell train-oil, and bring it in small pitchers: it is fetched beyond all endurance. The younger lasses who sell this commodity are extremely pretty; having fine white teeth, cherry cheeks, and light hair. They incessantly cry: "Buy my *train*! buy my *train*!" which they pronounce "*traain*." A dapper cockney is said to have fallen in love with one of these damsels, and was advancing to salute her; but the effluvia of her train-pot, and eke her clothes, operated so powerfully, that he started back, and held his nose; so that her attraction, and his repulsion, displayed a fine specimen of centripetal and centrifugal forces, and produced a whirlabout; but at last the attraction prevailed. This gave occasion to the following lines:

"Nymph of the *cowal*, Newlyn fair,
With blushing cheek, but roguish eye,
Poll Granken, let me, let me swear
'Thou art an angel!'—'Fie, sir! fie!'—
'Thou art all sweetness; that is plain:
O let me catch thy odorous breath;
Kiss me, this moment!'—'Buy my *traain*!'—
'I will, I will! Oz—nds! 'tis death!'—
'I feel a sickness too,' said Poll,
'But sure it is a different smell:
Mine, sir, is only *pilcher-oil*;
Thine is pomatum, musk, and hell!'—
He, tho' half-poison'd by the stink,
Still gaz'd upon her auburn hair,
Her dark blue eyes, her yielding wink;
Then clasp'd and kiss'd the fragrant fair.
Cowflop, *foxglove*.

Cozing, or coozing, *loitering, soaking*. C.

Crasie. "Valetudinarius, *dubiæ valetudinis*. Videtur esse a *κρᾶσις*, temperamentum corporis humani; propter *δυσκράσιον*, malum affecti corporis temperiem; fortasse per metaphoram desumptum est ex illo Chauceriano:

"I am right siker, that the pot was *crasid*."
Vox eo sensu nondum abiit in desuetudinem apud Devonienses. Est autem a German.

German. *ccrasir*, *elidere*, *frangere*." Junius.

Crazed, cracked. "I've craz'd the tea-pot;" that is, "I've cracked the tea-pot." c.

Craunch, to. See *Scranch*. c.

Creem, to, to squeeze; and as it were to *cramp*. Exm.

Creem, a sudden shivering, or rigor. d.

Creem'd, having such a rigor. d.

Green, to, to complain, to pine, to be sickly. d. Dean Milles. To *complain with little cause for complaint*. c.

Greening, complaining, yet having little to complain of. Hence we say, "a *greening* woman will live for ever." c. d.

Crowdling, is always used adjectively, or as a participle. The verb, if ever there were any, is lost. It means, *sensible of, and giving way to, the impression of cold*; as if the blood were curdled, or *crudled*. "She is always *crowd*ling and hanging over the fire." "Don't be so *crowd*ling." d.

Crownting, cruning, grunting, complaining. Exm.

Crijarly! An exclamation. d.

Crimassy! id. d.

Crick, a crick in the neck; a wrest in any part of the body occasioning pain.

Cricks, dry hedgewood. c.

Cricket, a small three-legged-stool. c. d.

Crickle, to, to bend, or give way shakingly under a weight. d.

Crime of the country, the whole cry, or common report, of the neighbourhood. d.

Crisemore, poor creature; or a child unchristened. See *Chrismer*. n. d. "Tis *enew* to make a body's heart ach, to see the poor *CRISEMORE* in his *lete* *scrimp* short jacket that a *bard* that is *ent flish*. A *dured* up in the morning by *peep o' day* to *trounch* in the *mux arter* th' horses, *squash, squash, stratted* up to the *huxens* in *plid*." n. d.

Crock, an iron pot, or boiler. c. [Sax. *crocca*.] A *pottage*, or *porridge-crock*. d. The *butter-crock*, an earthen vessel or jar to *pot butter* in. d. The *pan-crock*. d. c.

Crooks, long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses. They are, I believe, of aboriginal antiquity; but are used at this day only in Devonshire and in the highlands of Scotland. In the narrow lanes of Devon, they occasion great inconvenience to travellers. But the number of crooks is diminished since the more frequent use of

wheel-carriages. See *Hist. Views of Devon*. p. 203.

Croom, a little. "Edgee a croom;" that is, *move a little*. c.

Cropeing, stingy, penurious. c.

Croust, for crust, perhaps; as doust, for dust. c.

Crowd, a fiddle, [Wall. *cræth*, *fidicula*.] from *κροθία*, pulso, τὸν κροθίον κροθίον, *ci-tharam pulsare*. Jun. "Κροθία, sonus, qui editur cum organorum musicorum pulsatione." Casaub. Hence Butler's *Crowd*ero. c. d.

Crowdy, to, to fiddle. c.

Crowe, an iron lever. c. The word obtains also in the north of England.

Crub, (for crib) a crust of bread. A pair of *crubs*, the wooden supporters of *paniers*, or *bags on a horse*. d.

Cruel, very; cruel-good; cruel-sick. c. d. In Devon it is used as an amplifier in a more general manner. A Devonshire woman being told a surprising story, answered thus: "Massy! messy! *cruel* soce! *Unaquontabel-i!* What do e tell aw! I dont at al doubt o't." In Hampshire, *desperate* is used in the same sense.

Crumpling, a little knotty or wrinkled apple, sweet and crisp, and prematurely ripe. c.

Cuckoe, the harebell; so called from its appearing about the time of the cuckoe-bird. Thus, by *gosling*, we mean the *willow-blossom*. c.

Cuckold-buttons, the burrs on the plant burdock. c. d.

Cuckold, the red gurnard. c.

Cuff, to, to cuff a tale; to exchange stories as if contending for the mastery. d.

Culvers, pigeons. Exm.

Cunie, moss; the green mantle of a pool or well, the moss covering a pool. c.

Custis, a schoolmaster's ferula. c. d.

Cuyn, money. c.

D.

D is often used for *th*; as *dree* for *three*, *di-sel* and *dashel* for *thistle*.

Daverton for *Thorverton*.

D is also added to some words; as *gownd*, *swoond*.

Dah, an adept. "He's a *dab* at *cyphering*." c. d.

Daffer, small crockery ware. "Bring the *tea-dapper*;" that is, *bring the tea-things*, or cups, saucers, &c. c.

Daggle, to, to run like a young child. d.

Dairous, bold. d.

Daps, the exact likeness. "The very *daps* of him;" that is, *the picture of him, in his whole figure, features, and gestures*. d. c.

S K

Dash,

Dash. "To cut a dash;" that is, to make a figure. c.

Dash-an-darras, the stirrup glass. c. The old custom, "to speed the parting guest" (his foot in the stirrup) with a *dram*, still obtains in the west of Cornwall.

Daver, to, to fade like a flower. d. c. [Lat. cadaver.]

Davered, faded, withered. d. c.

Dawcock, a silly fellow. d. Its opposite is *butcock*, now disused in Devon. "Good *butcock*, hate thy rage."

"The king's a *butcock*, and a heart of gold." Pistol, in *Henry V.*

Deef, rotten, corrupted. "A *deef* (or deaf) nut." c.

Delzeed, a fir cone: Deal seed. "Tess for all the world like a *DELZEED*." c.

De'm! You slut. Exm.

Good den, good e'en; good evening:

Mercut. "God ye good e'en, fair gentlewoman!"

Nurse. "Is it good e'en?"

Rom. and Jul. d.

Dere, to, to hurry or frighten a child. Exm.

Dewberry. Not used now for *rasberry* or *gooseberry*, but preserved in a reproach to a *micher*; often repeated by boys:—"Blackberry *micher*! Dewberry *snail*!"

Dibhen, a fillet of veal. d.

Diddling, tatling. "She is always a *diddling*." c.

Dildrums. "To tell *dildrums* and *Buckingham-jenkins*;" that is, to talk strangely and out of the way. This is Exmoorian language: I once heard the expression at South Molton. *Buckingham-jenkins* is conjectured to be an allusion to some old incredible story or ballad concerning a Jenkins of Buckingham.

Dimmet, the dusk of the evening. Exm.

Dinder, thunder. Exm.

Disel, thistle. c. **Dashel,** thistle. d.

Dishwasher, diswash, a water wagtail. c. d.

Dizzen, dozen. d.

Do, to be do, to be done. n. d.

Doan, wet; damp bread. d. Dean Milles.

Doattie, to, to nod the head in sleep while sitting up. n. d.

Dock, to, "to dock a horse;" that is, to cut off some joints of the tail. c.

Dock, a crupper of a saddle. c.

Documenting, lecturing. n. d.

Doil, to, to dwell, to talk distractedly, or foolishly. "To tell *doil*;" that is,

to talk wildly or deliriously, as in a fever. d.

Doll, to, to toll. "The bell *dolls*." c.

Don and doff, to, to put on and put off. Literally, to do on and do off. In this sense, *don* and *doff* are used in Somerset; and *doff* in Devon; and still more in Cornwall. "He *doffs* the clothes;" "he *doffs* his hat;" that is, "he puts off the clothes;" "he puts off his hat." c. *Doff* often occurs in Shakespeare and in Spenser; and twice in Milton:

"I praise thy resolution: *doff* these links." *Samps. Agamem.*

"Nature in awe to him

Had *dofft* her gaudy trim."

Ode on the Nativity.

Done, expended, consumed:

"And now they meet where both their lives are *done*."—Sir W. Lucy, in *Henry VI.*

"Are on a sudden wasted, thaw'd, and *done*."—*Venus and Adonis.*

Doodle, to, to trifle. "She *doodles* it away." n. d.

Dorns, door-posts. d. **Durns,** id. c.

Dotefig, the dry fig. c.

Douce, doust, a blow. "A *douce* on the cheeks or *chacks*;" that is, "a blow on the cheeks." d. c. "I'll *doust* am *wi stoans*." Cornish Dial.

Doucet-pie, a sweet-herb pie. [*Doucet*, perhaps from *dulcis*.] d. Bishop Lytelton and Dean Milles's manuscripts. I never heard the word in Devon, or elsewhere.

Doveth. "It *doveth*;" that is, "it thaws." n. d.

Dowl, the devil. n. d.

Down, downcast, dejected; low-spirited. "He's down in the mouth." c.

Down, downs, a heathland, a common, an upland. This word (from *downs*, *col-lis*) seems to extend throughout what is now called the western circuit.

Drag, a heavy harrow to break the clods in stiff land. d.

Drang, a narrow passage between two houses; a narrow lane. d. A gutter, a wheel rut. c.

Drashel, the threshold of a door. d.

Drashal, for thrashal, a flail. d.

Drawbreech. "A mucky drawbreech;" that is, "a filthy jade, that seems laden with dirt at her tail." Exm.

Dreekstool, the threshold of a door. c. d.

Dreule, to, to drivel. c. d. "Dreuling away my time;" that is, "drivelling away my time."

Dring, dringot, a press of people; a crowd. d. c.

Dringi,

Dringing, crowding. D. C.
Drive, to, to agree. "Did you drive a bargain with him?" that is, "did you agree with him." C.

Drow, to, to dry. Drowd, dried. C. D.
Drowy, to, to dry; drying. "Drowy weather." C. D. Lyttelton.

Drumblédrañe, a drone. N. D.

Dry, thirsty. C. D. "Siccus inanis sperne cibum vilem." Hor.

Dubbed, blunt. Exm.

Dugged, draggletailed. Exm.

Dull, hard of hearing. C.

Dumble-dory, the humble bee. C.

Dump, thump. D.

Dumplin, a Devonshire dumplin. Gay calls his third pastoral "the Dumps;" and "dumps," (says he) "which is a grievous heaviness of spirits, comes, in the opinion of our English antiquaries, from the word dumplin, the heaviest kind of pudding that is eaten in this country." Gay's Poems, I. 89.

Dumps, dimps, dampse, dimmet, twilight. D.

Dung-pots, vessels slung across a horse to carry manure, &c. C.

Durnies, the side-posts of a door. C.

E.

E is often used for I, as chemes, chimes; chield, child; wield, wild.

Earn, to, to give earnest. D.

Eart, sometimes. "Eart one, eart to'ther." Exm.

Earthridge, a few feet of earth round a field, which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and (sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes) is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c. &c. C. See Forehead.

Edgy, to, to move. C. See Croom.

Elsting, ill-thing; St. Anthony's fire. N. D.

Eet a voreoll, notwithstanding. N. D.

Eevés, thaws. "It eevés;" that is, it thaws. D. "It is unceving;" that is, it thaws. C.

Elicompanie; a tomtit; screecher. C. There is a vulgar tradition that the elicompanie is a bird by day, and a toad by night.

Ellem, elm-tree. D. C.

Ellet-hole, oyli-hole. D.

Elong, slanting. Exm.

Elsh, new. "An elsh-maid;" that is, "an uncouth one." D. Lyttelton.

Emmut, stroke; as spoken of the wind. "Right in the emmut of et;" that is, "right in the stroke of it." C.

Empt, to, to empty. D. To ent, to empty. C.

En, (a pronoun) used both for him and it. "I told en;" "I bought en." D.

Es, ise, ish, used for I. D.

Eute, to pour out. Exm.

Eutrir, to, to pour from one vessel to another. D. Lyttelton.

Evil, a three-pronged fork. C.

F.

F, is generally pronounced like V.

Fadge, to, to fare. "How d'ye fadge?" "How d'ye fare?" D.

Falky, long-stemmed, luxuriant; as applied to barley grown so high, that it requires the reaping-hook. C. [From *falx*.]

Fang, to, to take possession of; to receive; to earn. "I fang'd to that estate last Christmas;" that is, "I took possession of that estate last Christmas." "I fang'd a child;" that is, "I received a child." "I fang'd a shilling;" that is, "I earned a shilling."

Farm, firm. "Make it farm;" that is, "make it firm or strong." C.

Fast. The fast is the understratum, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. C.

Feather-bog, a quagmire, a bog. C.

Fend to, to find. N. D.

Fescue, (pronounced also *vester*) a pin or point with which to teach children to read. Possibly a corruption of *versucue*; *verse* being vulgarly pronounced *ves*. C. D.

Few, little. "Give me a few broth;" that is, "give me a little broth." C. D.

Fig, to, "to fig a horse;" that is, "to ginger him." D.

Figs, raisins. "A figgy pudding;" a pudding with raisins in it; a plumb pudding." C. D.

Fineney, to, to mince; to be ceremonious. "Zit down to table, good now, draw in your chair, dontye fineney zo." D.

Fire-pan; a fire-shovel. C.

Fitcher, the fitchet, or polecat. C.

Fitchole, id. N. D.

Fitpence, five pence. D.

Fitty, clever. "A very fitty fellow;" that is, a very good looking man. C. D.

Fittily, cleverly, well-done. "That coat is fittily made;" that is, "that coat is well made." C. D. Fitty, or fittily, is, I think, a contraction of *seateously*. See Johnson.

Flam, flame. C.

Flam-new, quite new. C.

Flaw. A flaw is a sudden gust of wind which comes overland, between the hills unto the sea. C. D. The word, I believe, is in general use, but common in the western counties. It is here a word of more

more frequent occurrence than the thing it would express.

Flickets, *flushings of the face*. "Her flickets are up." c. D. *Blushes when in health*. D.

Flisk, *a large toothed comb*. c.

Flood, *a heavy rain*. "It rains a flood." But in Cornwall, a whole day's suant rain (see Suent) is only a shower.

Flopper, *an under petticoat*. D.

Floshed out, *dashed, flashed out*. N. D.

Flostering, "flostering doings;" that is, *junketings*. N. D.

Flurry, *hurry, perturbation of spirits*. c.

Fogan, *fogon, a kind of cake*. In some parts of Cornwall, the *fogan* is a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. A fogan-cake has been said to be a *figgy-cake*; but this is unlikely. Townsend may supply us with a more plausible conjecture. He tells us, (see *Travels in Spain*, i. 144) that "as fuel is not easily procured, the Catalonians use the utmost frugality in dressing their little dinners, seldom indulging themselves with either roast or boiled, but mostly stewing their meat in pitchers over their *fogon*, or little furnace." And he mentions, that near Barcelona, there are manufactories for these little fogons, which are sold very cheap to the miners. Now the *fogon* is out of use with our miners: but the name remains to the meat which is carried for the meal at the mine. Thus we say, "*a mug*," meaning the beer in the mug; and thus we call wine mixed with water, &c. &c. "*a cool tankard*," though we are drinking it out of a bowl.

Fooch, *to, to shove; to put in; to get over*. "He *fooch'd* me about;" that is, "*he shoved me about*." "I *fooch'd* it through the key-hole;" that is, "*I put it in through the key-hole*." "I *thort* he might *ha' fooch'd* away a year or two more." "I *thought* he might *have got over*, (that is, *have lived*) a year or two more." c.

Forehead, *about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime, and carted, or wheeled upon the field for manure*. D. (See *Earthridge*.)

Foreright, "*a foreright man*;" that is, *a plain honest man*. D. c.

Foreright, the coarsest sort of wheaten bread, made of the meal with almost all the bran; and not what we term in Cornwall, *second bread*, though it may probably answer to the *panis secundis* of

Horace. Sir Humphrey de Andarton, in "*The Old English Gentleman*:"

"Then, hunger for his sauce, and nothing nice,

Cuts from the buttock a convenient slice,
And (often to the wonder of his wife)
Salutes the foreright with as keen a knife" p. 54.

Foreward, *wilful*. D.

Forrel, *of a book*. c.

Forth, *out of temper*. D.

Forthy, *forward, pert*. c.

Foust, *a foust, dirty and soiled cloths*.

D. *Rumpled, tumbled*. c.

Fraped, *confined, kept back*, as applied to hair. N. D. "Cryle! how times be altered! Their mothers *wear'd* their hair *fraped* back-way, a forehead-cloth under their *dowdes*, and little baize rockets and blue *aperns*. They *wednt* know their own *childern way* their frippery gauzy geer, and their *fallals* to their elbows; and their *pie-picked* flimzy *skittering gownds*, reaping in the *mur*, or *vaging* in the wind."

French-nuts, *wall-nuts*. c.

Frith, *writh, underwood*. D. *Wattles, or hurdles, placed in a gap*. c.

From, *after*. D.

Frooze, *freeze*. c.

Frozzies, *feasts*. "They have *froz-zies*;" that is, "*they have feasts*."

Fudgee, *to, to contrive to do*. N. D. "Good now, *love!* *dantee* think out. We shall *fudgee well* a fine without et. All my turmoiling, carking, and careing, will be *wor* you, an every thing shall be as thee *wot ha et*: thee shall do what th' *wot*."

Full-slated, *said of a leasehold estate that has three lives subsisting on it*. D.

Fulsh, "*fush and thumpen*." N. D.

Fump, *for frump, sanna*, "the whole *fump* of the business;" that is, "the whole of the jest; the material circumstances of the story." N. D.

Funny, *well, pleasing*. "It looks *funny*;" "it looks *well, pleasing, regular*." c.

Fussing, *making a fuss, a bustle*.

Fustiluggs, *a big boned person, a great coarse creature*. Exm.

G.

G, pronounced for C, as *guckow*, for *cuckow*; sometimes not sounded in the

* Such provincialisms are, in our opinion, blotches: the omission of them, in a future edition of the *Old English Gentleman*, would be advantageous to the poem.

Editor.
middle

middle of a word, as Nottingham; sometimes not at the end, as something, *comin.* c.

Gairn, a garden. "A hop-gairn;" that is, a plantation of hops; "a gairn-pot;" that is, an earthen flower-pot. c.

Galdiment, a great fright. Exm.

Gale, an old bull castrated. c. A gelt bull, an ox, a bull-stag. d. Dean Milles.

Gale-headed fellow, a heavy-headed stupid man. d.

Gale-ey ground, ground where springs rise in different places. c. Goiley ground. id. d.

Galinics, galinas, or guinea fowls. "The galinics be got all among the lucifer;" that is, the galinas are in the field of lucern. c.

Gallibagger, a bugbear. N. D.

Gallied, frightened. To gally, to frighten. d.

Gallies, galliers, a confused noise among a number of people; a romping bout. "This is the galliers;" this is confusion indeed. c.

Galliganting. N. D.

Gambadoes, a pair of. They are made of stiff leather, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse, and on each side; open on the side distant from the horse. They are buckled on, and descend from the saddle on each side of the horse, protecting the foot and leg from dirt. They have been much out of use since turnpike roads were made. From the stiffness of the leather, they acted likewise as defensive armour to the foot and leg, from the rubbing of crooks and crubs, which were before very dangerous in narrow roads. d.

Gameleg. c.

Gammerels, the lower hams, or the small of the leg. d.

G'and or g'ender, go yonder. N. D.

Ganny, a turkey. N. D.

Gaoing, chiding. Exm. This, I suppose, is jawing.

Gapesee, any sight inducing idle people to gaze. d.

Gapesness, a raree shew, a strange sight. "Fit only for a gapesness;" that is, fit only to be stared at, as some uncommon being. Exm.

Gaver, the sea cray-fish. c.

Gaver-hale, the jack-snipe, or judcock. In the Cornish language, the literal meaning of *gaverhale* is the moor-goat; more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it rises; and falling with a very quick motion, makes a noise like a kid. c.

Gazetted, published in the newspapers. c.

Geed, gave. d. Gove, gave. c.

Geowering, quarrelling, [a Teut. gheran, rixari.] "Geowering and maundering all the day;" that is, scolding and grumbling. N. D.

Gerred, (for gorred) dirty, bedaubed. Exm. "Gerred-tailed measles;" that is, filthy swine; swine spotted from scrophula.

Gerrick, the gar-fish, or seapike. c.

Giglot, a female laughing playfully or wantonly. See Chaucer, who uses giglot for a harlot. d.

Gigloting. d.

Gill, a quart. d.

Gilly, Julia. c. Thus gilly-flower for July-flower. But Nugent says, gilli-flower. (Gallice.)

Girofler, (Ital.) garafolo, (Græc.) καρνεφύλλον. See Primit. p. 348.

Ginged, bewitched. N. D.

Gint, joint. N. D. c.

Girts, oatmeal. d. c. Girt is a corruption of groat. And groat is the oat with the husk off, which we call the skilled oat. But we call oatmeal girts; that is, groats. c.

Girty-milk, milk-porridge in the eastern counties. c.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIX.

PASTORAL POETRY.

IN works of this kind pastoral poetry has generally taken the lead, from an erroneous opinion entertained by many, that it was the first kind of poetry with which mankind became acquainted. Its tendency to celebrate rural scenes and the common objects of nature, have induced several critics to consider it as the earliest of poetical compositions. But this is a supposition that will not stand the test of enquiry. Pastorals were not known as a distinct order of poetry till in times of considerable refinement. In every age and country where poetry first reared its head, it was uniformly inspired by actions calculated rather to rouse the passions of men, to excite their wonder and admiration, rather than to interest their feelings, by scenes of simple nature and rural felicity. Innumerable passages, descriptive of the pleasures and tranquillity of the country, may undoubtedly be found in most of the poets of antiquity, whether epic, lyric, or dramatic. But they were only incidentally used; they were

were merely so many episodes, or pauses, in the principal action, where the poet was allowed to interrupt his narrative, and enliven it by the various graces of poetry. It was amid the brilliancy of courts, and in the bustle of society, that pastorals assumed their present form. It was under Ptolemy Philadelphus that Theocritus wrote his *Idyllia*; it was in the splendid æra of Augustus, that Virgil penned his *Bucolics*.

There is hardly any species of poetry less in favour among the moderns, because there is not one so absolutely foreign to our manners and taste. This is not altogether the fault of the subject, which, like most others, is good when exhibited with correctness and truth, and is capable of affording considerable pleasure to the reader. There are few subjects perhaps more favourable to poetry. Nature herself presents the most ample field for description; and nothing appears to flow more of its own accord into poetical numbers, than rivers and mountains, meadows and hills, flocks and trees, and shepherds devoid of care. But this pleasing view of the country and its inhabitants, is not verified by our own observation; the genuine models of pastoral life have never been palpable to our senses. It is only in climates peculiarly favoured by nature, under a sky serene and clear, and where the peaceful natives are blessed with contentment and ease, that the inhabitants of villages can be said to resemble, in any degree, the shepherds of Theocritus and Virgil. This resemblance might be found, even at a late period, in the island of Sicily, if it be true that the peasants were accustomed to exercise themselves in musical contests, particularly upon the flute. This would prove that pastoral poetry had a more natural foundation than merely the imagination of poets. In general, descriptive poetry is the faithful copyist of surrounding objects; and that of ancient Greece had, no doubt, purer models than the miserable peasantry who now cover so large a portion of Europe. In every age, the fancy of a poet may have embellished whatever he touched; but the object must have struck him before he thought of adorning it. If not so graceful and alluring as his fancy drew it, there was at least something of nature left. There may have been periods in society where peasants were gay and artless, living in a state equally distant from refinement and grossness. Our modern *bucolics*, indeed, can have

no such foundation, they are evidently copied from the ancients, and professedly works of fiction. We have never beheld a Corydon or Tyrcis: but such may have existed in Greece and Italy. A taste for song and poetry was common even among shepherds. In countries such as Arcadia, the boasted seat of pastoral, this taste was general; it sprang from the soil, and was the happy gift of nature.

It is from the too glaring want of resemblance to living manners, that pastoral poetry has rarely met with success in modern times; and has, not unfrequently, been the subject of parody and ridicule.

The tame elegance of Phillips, and the suavity of Pope, cannot always satisfy the reader, who looks in vain for the happy innocence and rural felicity which they so gratuitously describe. Sweetness of versification and purity of expression may constitute the merit of a poet, but they are absolutely wasted upon a subject so little susceptible of novelty, variety, or truth of character. This renders it of all others the most difficult and ungrateful. The poet cannot be expected to delineate the manners of the peasantry, such as they now are. Their condition is mean, servile, and laborious; their employments often disgusting, their ideas generally upon a level with their station. He is reduced to the necessity of closely copying the language, sentiments, and imagery, of the ancient pastorals, which, from their frequent repetition, are becoming trite and insipid; or, what is infinitely more absurd, to the ease, innocence, and simplicity, of the early ages, he adds the polished taste and cultivated manners of modern times. Into one or other of these extremes, modern pastorals have invariably wandered. Hence it is, that this kind of poetry has generally been the employment of young and inexperienced minds. At a maturer age, the barren and fruitless path has been deserted for works of higher dignity and more permanent merit.

We are willing to admit, however, that pastoral poetry is a species of composition which may be rendered both natural and agreeable. Considered as a work of fiction, so far at least as the characters are concerned, we see no solid

* Dr. Martyn, in his preface to the *Eclogues* of Virgil, describes Arcadia as a country "mountainous, and almost inaccessible;" which seems to favour the idea, that its ancient inhabitants exclusively devoted themselves to pastoral amusements.

reason why it may not be made to afford as much pleasure as any other of that description. But in order to succeed, the poet must discard all the commonplace topics which have filled every eclogue from the days of Theocritus to the present time. The general appearances of nature, indeed, are the same as formerly; but her ample volume still presents a sufficient variety for the exertion of genius. Rocks, mountains, woods, and rivers, still form the principal features of a landscape; but superior cultivation, and a thousand improvements upon nature herself, unknown to the ancients, would furnish an endless succession of images. Variety, indeed, must be the principal object: what might be original and pleasing in an idyllium of Bion or Moschus, becomes, by threadbare repetition, disgusting or insipid. But the great difficulty will be in the delineation of characters; in preserving a nice distinction between vulgarity on the one hand, and too much appearance of refinement on the other. If the poet cannot, consistently with truth or probability, give to modern characters and incidents the purity, innocence, and simplicity, of the early ages, his shepherds may be plain and unaffected without being dull or insipid. He may give them sense and reflection, sprightliness and ease, with those feelings that are common to all men who are not in a state of actual depravity. If he cannot describe them as challenging one another to sing, or rehearsing alternate verses, he may give them topics more analogous to the present state of society, and yet equally natural and pleasing. For as Dr. Blair judiciously asks, "Why may not pastoral poetry take a wider range? Human nature and human passions are much the same in every rank of life; and wherever these passions operate on objects that are within the rural sphere, they may be a proper subject for pastoral." One would indeed chuse to remove from this sort of composition the operations of violent and direful passions, and to present only such as are consistent with innocence, simplicity, and virtue. But under this limitation there will still be abundant scope for a careful observer of nature to exert his genius. The various adventures which give occasion to those engaged in country life to display their disposition and temper; the scenes of domestic felicity or disquiet; the attachments of friends and brothers; the rivalships and competitions of lovers;

the unexpected successes or misfortunes of families, might give occasion to many a pleasing and tender incident; and were more of the narrative and sentimental intermixed with the descriptive, in this kind of poetry, it would become much more interesting than it now generally is to the bulk of readers.* Thus diversified and improved, it would become in time the most pleasing of all poetical attempts; for it would come nearer to nature than most others. The Idylls of Gesner are a proof that a modern pastoral, founded upon some pathetic story, enriched with sentiment, and embellished by a style elegant without being too refined, may not only be endured, but even read with delight.

BION AND MOSCHUS.

It is an additional proof that pastorals were not cultivated till at a very late period, when almost every other species of poetry had been successfully tried, that we have no account, or at least have not the works, of any poet who, in the earlier ages, had directed his attention exclusively to them. Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus, all of them wrote during the reigns, and the two latter were patronized by the Ptolemies, of Egypt.

Of Bion, our very scanty notice must be gleaned from the poems of Moschus, his disciple and successor. He is supposed to have been born at Smyrna, from the compliment which Moschus pays to the river Meles, that bathed its walls, as having witnessed the birth of two such poets as Homer and Bion, and afterwards being doomed to lament their loss.† We are not informed in what part of the world he lived, though it is conjectured that he resided chiefly in Sicily, or in that part of Italy called Magna Græcia. But from his epitaph it may be presumed that he died in Sicily. From the same authority we collect that he expired by poison, not voluntarily or accidentally taken, but at the command of some great man whom he had offended. What this offence was is not explained; and is now, of course, beyond the reach of conjecture. Moschus only exclaims, in general terms, against the wretch who could prepare the bitter draught; and wonders that the envenomed potion, by touching the hallowed lips of his master, was not

* Blair's Rhet. vol. 5. 120.

† Τὸτὸ δ' ἰοι, ἀλλὰ μὲν ἀσπυτάτα διόλεον ἄλγος.
Τὸτὸ ΜΕΛΗ οὖν ἄλγος.

transformed into honey.* He was certainly a cotemporary of Theocritus,† and lived about 300 years B. C.

Moschus, from whom all our knowledge of Bion is derived, has left us no memorial of himself, excepting what relates to his connection with the other. We are told that the uncommon sweetness of Bion's numbers attracted several admirers, among whom Moschus principally distinguished himself. He was a native of Sicily, and, according to Suidas, was for some time a teacher of grammar at Syracuse. But he appears to have written his epitaph on Bion during his residence in Italy. Suidas also represents him as the friend of Aristarchus, the celebrated critic, whose death is placed in the year 157 B. C. But this account would appear to be contradicted by the same elegy on Bion, where Moschus describes himself as the cotemporary of Theocritus, who flourished some years before the critic of Alexandria; unless indeed we assume, with Heskin, that Moschus, when young, may have seen Theocritus in his old age, and himself lived long enough to witness the rising fame of Aristarchus.‡ We know nothing of the subsequent life or death of Moschus.

It is not a little singular, that for some time Theocritus and Moschus were considered as one and the same person. "The prodigious credit of Theocritus, (says Kennet, §) in the pastoral way, enabled him not only to engross the fame of his rivals, but their works too." Heinsius|| conjectures that in the time of the later Grecians, all the ancient idylliums were formed together into one collection, and the name of Theocritus prefixed to the whole volume.¶ And thus they appeared in the Aldine edition, printed at

* Πῶς τεῦ τοῖς χεῖλεσσι πόλεδραμε κῆκ
ἐγλυκαίθη;

Τίς δὲ βροῖος τοσούτον ἀναμερῶ, ἢ κεράων
τοῖ

Ἡ δῶναι καλέων τὴν φάρμακον, ἐκφυγεν ὄδαν.

† See Heskin's short account of Bion and Moschus, prefixed to his edition.

‡ Sed tamen conciliari possunt et Moschus et Suidas, si pro concessio sumamus, Moschum juvenem Ionem Theocritum vidisse, ipsum autem Ionem Aristarchum juvenem vidisse Heskin.

§ Part 2, p. 77.

|| Dan. Heins. in Theoc.

¶ Kennet quotes an epigram from the Anthologia as made upon this occasion. But Stobæus, a Greek writer of the fifth century, had already rejected some of the smaller idylliums as not belonging to Theocritus.

Venice in 1594. But Moschus has sufficiently established his own identity in the same elegy on the death of Bion, already mentioned; where he introduces Theocritus bewailing the same misfortune in another country, (either Egypt or Sicily) which he himself was lamenting in Italy.

Bion and Moschus, however, have been always united: and such is the sameness of style, sentiment, and imagery, in both, that the same observations will apply equally to the bucolics of the one, and to the idylliums of the other. Their language is pure and correct, always in the higher style of pastoral, that is, unmixed with any of the low ideas and colloquial terms which occasionally offend us in Theocritus. The thoughts are frequently ingenious and delicate; but the general strain is monotonous, and absolutely divested of variety. There is besides an appearance of affectation and art, which makes us doubt if they surveyed the face of nature with the enraptured eye of genuine poets. Avoiding rusticity and plainness, they are more uniformly elegant than their great cotemporary, but with less of nature and sensibility. Their subjects indeed not requiring, like his, the direct talk and conversation of shepherds, they are excusable for having bestowed a greater share of grace and elegance, so long as the original simplicity is not destroyed. We might extend this comparison farther; but stop here, that we may not encroach too much upon the subject of Theocritus, which we reserve for the next number.

We cannot conclude, however, without pointing out to the reader of sensibility, the beautiful elegy by Moschus upon the death of Bion, which is highly finished throughout. A strain of mournful sweetness pervades the whole, that renders it irresistibly affecting. As specimens of peculiar beauty, we refer to the passage beginning thus:

Αἰλινὰ μοι σοναχεῖτε ῥάπαι. καὶ Δῶριον ὄδῳ
καὶ ποταμοὶ κλαίετε τὸν ἡμεροεὶνα Βίωνα.

Ye woods with grief your waving summits
bow,

Ye Dorian fountains murmur as ye flow;
From weeping urns your copious sorrows
shed,

And bid the rivers mourn for Bion dead.

And a little lower, the passage beginning with these lines:

Ἀρχεῖς Σικελικαὶ τῷ περθεῖ ἀρχεῖς Μοῦσαι
Ἄδονες, αἱ στυμνοῖσιν οὐδ' ὀρμεῖναι ποῖι φάλλαις
Ναμασι τοῖς Σικελοῖς.

Begin, Sicilian muse, begin your mournful strain :

Ye nightingales that perch among the sprays,
Tune to melodious elegy your lays,
And bid the stream of Arethuse deplore
Bion's sad fate ; Bion is no more.
Nor verse, nor music, could his life prolong ;
He died, and with him died the Doric song.

Bion and Moschus,

——— Ursini, subjoined to Carmina 9
illust. Fæminar.—Antw. 1568.
8vo.

——— Hen. Stephani, (with Theocritus,) 12mo. 1579.

——— Plantini, (with Callimachus,) 12mo. 1584.

Moschus, Bion, and Theocritus,

——— Gr. and Lat. 4to. Brug. Hand.
apud Goltz. 1565.

Bion and Moschus,

——— Ab Heskin, 8vo. Oxon, 1748, a
beautiful edit.

——— A. Schwebelio, 8vo. Venet. 1746.

——— A. and C. Walckenaer, 8vo. Lug.
Bat. 1779.

——— A. Wakefield, 12mo. Lond. 1793.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*An account of the UKRAINE; extracted
in part from MALTE-BRUN'S late Pic-
ture of POLAND.*

(Continued from p. 341, No. 198.)

IN ascending towards the south, at the foot of the Karpáthian mountains we find Red Rússia, which now forms the greatest part of eastern Gállit-zia. The Poles simply called it Russia, and gave the inhabitants the name of Russmía, or Rusniakes, in opposition to Roszienie, or Moscovall, who are the inhabitants of the Russian empire. However, according to the vulgar opinion, the name of Russia was extended even to those provinces, by colonies who came from Kiow previous to the ninth century. The sons of the great-prince Isaslav formed several principalities, amongst others those of Halicz, and of Wlodimir, from the end of that century: in 1084, Ladislas, king of Hungary, made himself master of a great part of Red Russia. Casimir, duke of Poland, drove duke Wlodimir from Halicz in 1132, and gave the duchy first to Miczi-slaw, and afterwards in 1185 to Romanus, duke of Wlodimir. The duke of Halicz took refuge with Bela III. king of Hungary, who kept him confined in prison, and at the entreaties of the inhabitants of the principality of Halicz, who were averse to the usurper Romanus, sent his second son Andrew with an army to take possession for him. In the

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mean time, the duke Wlodimir, having found means to escape in 1187, expelled prince Andrew, and regained possession of his states through the aid of Casimir, duke of Poland. The Hungarian prince Kolomau, was crowned king of Halicz in 1213. A prince Daniel raised the independence and the glory of the Russian name; but he was conquered by the Hungarians under king Bela IV. The monarchs of Hungary, according to the capitulations, could only give to the country princes of Russian extraction; but under Bela IV. and Stephen V. it belonged to Hungary, in the same manner as Dalmatia and Croatia. From several authorities it is proved, that Halicz and Wlodimir belonged to the Hungarian kings Ladislas IV. and Louis the Fat: this latter in 1352 ceded Red Russia to Casimir, king of Poland; on condition, that if Casimir should happen to have heirs male, he should pay to Hungary a sum of 100,000 florins; and, on the contrary, Hungary, at his death, should have nothing to pay for Red Russia, but that Poland should belong to Louis the Fat. This latter incident took place in 1370; and in 1382, Louis having died without other issue than two daughters, Maria, the eldest, was crowned queen of Hungary, and Hedwiga, the youngest, queen of Poland. The first married Sigismond; the second, at the instigation of her husband Jagellon, divided Red Russia and Podolia from Hungary, both which, till 1772, remained to Poland; so that the kings of Hungary should only bear the arms and titles of Gallicia and Lodomeria: at last the empress queen, Maria Theresa, repurchased the right over the two countries: she took possession in 1772, but in place of uniting them afresh to Hungary, according to the requisition of the states of the kingdom, the policy of the Austrian government induced her to form them into a separate kingdom.

The frontiers of Gallicia and Lodomeria were extended as far as possible; and besides the two palatinates of Red Russia and Belzk, Austria took all the districts of Little Poland between the Vistula and the Sann, as well as some parcels of Wolhynia and Podolia.

The provinces thus dismembered, received the title of the kingdom of Gallicia and Lodomeria. There is no distinction of the countries which should be comprised under either of those names: the whole of these new possessions were organised and considered as

one single state, to which this double name was merely given, because the kings of Hungary had formerly enjoyed those titles.

The name of Lodomiria is not to be found in any maps; that of Gallicia should be written with a *tz*, (Gallitzia,) in order to approach the Polish etymology.

The Carpathian mountains, and their branches, occupy the south part of Russia. Leaving these alps of Sarmatia, agreeable and diversified hills lose themselves in the plains of Wolhynia and the Ukraine. The sandy districts of Little Poland extend to Russia; these sands begin near Cracow, and continue to Zamosa, and beyond Leszajnsk, verging towards Lemberg. The country of Pokutia, which is between the Pruth and the Dneister, is filled with considerable marshes; but, in general, the soil of this kingdom may be divided into three divisions, almost equal. The mountains and marshes form the first, where the plough cannot pass; the second is formed by the plains of moving sand, which rarely produce any winter grains; the third is good arable and pasture, which yields five and six bushels for one: this latter produces all sorts of grain, but chiefly wheat, oats, and barley. The best lands are in the cantons to the eastward of Lemberg, and in some parts of the circle of Belzk. In general, in good seasons, they reckon on a return of about five bushels for one; as to the sandy parts, they seldom sow corn there, but when that is the case, the harvest never yields more than one fourth, oftener one third, and that in the best seasons. Asparagus, water-melons, and many other plants, grow spontaneously, and in abundance; the juniper is a very common shrub: in the neighbourhood of Lemberg there were a few vineyards, but the rigour of the climate, although under the parallel of Paris, obliged them to discontinue the culture of the vine.

In the whole extent of eastern Gallicia, they grow about 20,000 quintals of tobacco: at Makrotin, there is a plantation of rhubarb, which contains more than 40,000 plants.

A great quantity of hemp and flax is cultivated, especially in the district of Przemisl; but they only fabricate some coarse linens, which produce them but little. The mountains are peopled with weavers, tradesmen in the different branches of iron, and various others; their manufactures only want the finishing part to please the eye: for, in their

linens particularly, the intrinsic quality cannot be better. Yet they have, and do make some very fine, which at the same time is both very good and very reasonable. The Austrian government has given great encouragement to the woollen manufactories, which are already very numerous.

Eastern Gallicia, about twenty years ago contained more than a million and a half of horned cattle, and 300,000 horses. Red Russia may probably be stated at about two thirds of these numbers; since that period the breed of horses has been considerably improved, and the Austrians draw from them sufficient to remount the greatest part of their cavalry.

There are no lakes, but many thousands of vast and handsome ponds, (if I may so call them,) the largest of which are in the district of Lemberg; some of them are a league in length and breadth, and which, from their fisheries, are worth 60,000 florins a year.

The iron mines, better worked under the Austrian government, are however of but little importance. Pokutia yields a sort of inferior marble. This country contains a great quantity of salt and sulphureous springs: that of Lubin has been recently analyzed by a chemist. The water holds in solution sulphur, bitumen, gypsum, and iron; it leaves a crust of sulphur on the borders of the spring, in which is found alum, iron, and sal-ammoniac. The salt springs have given name to the city of Halicz, which became that of a kingdom.

Such are the principal traits of the natural geography of this country. Amongst the towns we will only remark the following. Lemberg, in Polish *Siew*, and Latin *Leopolis*, formerly the capital of Red Russia or Lodomiria, at present that of all eastern Gallicia. It is a large and handsome city, with wide straight streets, well paved, and kept clean; things very rare in this country. The buildings are in a noble style, which astonishes the traveller accustomed to see the wretched Polish architecture. I can easily venture to attribute this phenomenon to the proximity of Constantinople, from whence some Greeks may have taken refuge at Leopol, and perhaps to the influence and example of the Jesuits, whose taste and talents no person will deny. There were formerly seventy-two churches, each richer and more magnificent than the other: under the

the reign of Joseph II. the number was diminished to twenty, which was sufficient for a population lately estimated at 38,378 souls, amongst which are 13,232 Jews. Another third of the population consists of Greeks and Armenians; all these sects have their different temples and churches, and, as in all Gallicia, the free exercise of their religious worship. Lemberg carries on an extensive and advantageous trade with Russia, Turkey, and the other neighbouring countries. The city is surrounded by a rampart, which is now changed into streets and promenades. The suburbs are extensive and handsome; the environs afford a number of delightful views and situations.

Brody, the second city in eastern Gallicia, is inhabited by 5,000 Christians and 15,000 Jews. It has a considerable trade; the castle is well fortified: the other towns are but inconsiderable. It is computed there are 5,400 souls at Przemyśl or Premislaw, a town situated on the Sann, which there begins to be navigable: we are not acquainted with the population of Jaroslaw, a flourishing place, situated on a gentle pleasing ascent from the Sann. The handsome church of Panna Maria, that is the holy Virgin, is much admired; as well as the delightful situation of the ancient college of the Jesuits. The trade in wax is considerable, and a great deal of linen is fabricated there also. The neighbouring forests abound with bees. Sambor, a town of about 3,000 souls, has also its manufactories and bleach-grounds. Belz has a manufactory of potash. Halicz, the ancient capital of Gallicia, does not reckon more than 4,000 inhabitants: we have already noticed the salt springs near that city.

In the country between the Pruth and the mountains called Pokutia, is the flourishing town of Sniatyn, with a population of from 6 to 7,000 souls, which is much frequented on account of the great fairs which are held there: quantities of cattle, horses, wax, and honey, are annually sold there, which chiefly come from Moldavia. Kutty contains 5,800 inhabitants, who make considerable quantities of salt, as well as at Colompa.

More than two thirds of the peasantry of Red Russia or of eastern Gallicia, are of Russian origin; their language is very different from that of the Poles, and they have also a different ritual for their worship. Although the government of

Austria has no doubt greatly improved and ameliorated their condition, yet they are still but few degrees removed from savages; their pointed sheep-skin caps, their buskins made up of a bundle of rags tied round with thongs of raw hides; in fact, their whole appearance indicates poverty and filth: their food chiefly consists of milk, old cheese, sour-kROUT, and potatoes.

The different sovereigns who have ruled over this country have endeavoured to entice colonists from all nations. The Russian princes invited and encouraged the Armenians: their morals, and the unanimity which prevails amongst them, are entitled to much praise. Under the Polish government, the Jews formed a second part: having made themselves masters of all the trade, and almost all the capital, they exercised an almost sovereign influence, and even held the nobility as it were in their power. In later years, Gallicia has received whole colonies at once from Germany, it being the policy of Austria to give every encouragement to these new settlers.

In my next I shall give you a description of Polish Prussia, and the duchy of Courland.

W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRACTICABILITY of DISCHARGING the NATIONAL DEBT.

THAT the national debt is a subject which at the present crisis involves considerations of the greatest national importance, few persons, I am persuaded, will be disposed to deny. It would be no difficult matter to shew, that so long as it exists to the same extent, and in nearly similar circumstances, it will be impossible, in the present situation of Europe, for this country to make peace with France without being liable to be made in some sort tributary to her. It must necessarily be too on account of the revolutionary apprehensions of the stockholder, an almost insurmountable barrier to every species of reform, and an obstacle to every amelioration both of the moral and political condition of the great bulk of the people.

Struck with the various mischiefs it is calculated to occasion, and persuaded that it is impossible to discharge it fairly, Mr. Cobbett, and some others, have proposed that it should be cancelled at once. This, no doubt, is a harsh measure, and can only be justified on the supposition that the ruin of the country is inevitable without having recourse

course to it. In my opinion, however, this is far from being the case. I am persuaded that the debt may be discharged fairly; and that it would be much more advantageous to the country to do so, than to get rid of it by means of the sponge. It is my present object to shew the practicability of paying it; and the importance of the subject must be my apology to you and your readers, for requesting your attention and opinion on the subject.

About a year ago, a pamphlet of mine was published by Mawman, entitled, "Observations on the National Debt, with a Plan for Discharging it, &c." That which I then considered as the novel and distinguishing feature of my plan, was a proposal that the funds should contribute towards their own discharge, exactly in the proportion which they were found to bear to all the existing property in the country.

Thus, taking the national debt at four hundred millions, (which I shewed would at that time be about its amount, reckoning the interest of money at 5 per cent. and supposing the 3 per cents. paid off at 60, and all the other stock after the same ratio) and taking the existing property on the country at 1600 millions, (which from the returns of the income-tax, would appear to be about the mark) in this case, the proprietors of stock would have to pay from their property in the funds 80 millions, ($\frac{1}{20}$ th of the whole national debt) or deduct so much from their claims on the public, and the other proprietors would have to pay the remaining $\frac{19}{20}$ ths, or 1520 millions, being $\frac{19}{20}$ th of their whole property. Some of your readers will be alarmed perhaps at the magnitude of this sum, but they are to recollect, that if it would require $\frac{1}{20}$ th of their property to pay the principal of the national debt, it takes more than $\frac{1}{20}$ th of their income, more than $\frac{1}{20}$ th of the produce of their property, to pay their share of its interest. And that by paying off the national debt, every one would save his share of the expense of collecting its interest, which, reckoning their direct wages, and the loss to the nation of the labour of the collectors, is very considerable. In my proposal for taxing the funds towards discharging themselves, I was not at that time aware that I had been anticipated by the bishop of Llandaff, who recommended the same measure in an "Address to the People of England," published in 1798. His lordship, however, has not adduced

any arguments to prove the equity of his proposal, and the Edinburgh reviewers, in their third volume, in reviewing a speech of his, intended to have been delivered in parliament, and published in 1803, in which his lordship again recommends the same measure, are by no means disposed to admit its justice and propriety. They observe, "the direct taxation of the national creditor, in proportion to his debt, by refusing him payment of a certain part of it, is extremely like a palpable breach of faith." I am persuaded, however, that the arguments I have brought forward in my pamphlet above-mentioned, in support of this measure, will be found abundantly sufficient to establish its equity.*

In estimating however the amount of the national property from the amount of the income-tax, I did not then take into consideration that there is a great deal of property which does not contribute to that tax; but since every species of property ought to contribute in proportion to its value towards discharging a national debt, an estimate for that purpose which does not take into account all property of whatever description, must be defective and erroneous. Property of the kind just mentioned, is such as household furniture, books, pictures, &c. &c. and, in short, everything which does not yield a direct income.

* I cannot here refrain from noticing the disingenuousness of the Monthly Review. In their remarks upon my pamphlet, they observe, as near as I can recollect, to the following effect: "The writer has told us what we all knew, that if the national debt be paid off, every person ought to contribute according to his property towards it." Now if we look at their review of the bishop's pamphlet, in 1798, we shall find that they, like most, or I believe all those who replied to it, did not then know that the stockholder ought to contribute from his funded property towards paying the debt. For, in commenting upon the bishop's proposal that they should contribute, the reviewers observe: "We will not say how far he is right in recommending the taxing of the funds." Now I think it is fair to conclude, from the manner in which this is said, that they were then of opinion that the bishop was not right in his recommendation; at any rate it is very clear that they then knew little or nothing about the matter, but now it seems such a flood of new light has burst in upon them, that they can see clearly that the bishop was right, and they affect to believe that every body else must have done so too, without any information of mine on the subject.

The property of such persons also as are exempt on account of the smallness of their income from paying the property-tax, is of the same description. This property, though apparently trifling in the detail, will be found considerable in its aggregate amount. Perhaps no person whose property amounts to ten pounds, or even less than that sum, ought to be exempted from the operation of this measure.* I have already observed, that I estimated the existing national property at 1600 millions, and the amount of the national debt at 400 millions; but suppose we add 80 millions for the amount of property not represented by the income-tax, and that we reckon twenty millions for what has been added since the time I wrote to the national debt; we shall then have 2100 millions of real and nominal property, (by nominal property I mean that in the funds) with which to pay a debt of 420 millions. It follows therefore, that every one would be called upon to give up $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his property in order to discharge the national debt. The stockholders would as such, have to deduct from their claims on the public 84 millions, and the public would have to pay to the stockholders the remaining 336 millions. It may not be amiss to remark here, that any error which may be made in estimating the relative proportion which the national debt and national property bear to each other, will not affect the general question which regards the policy of discharging such a debt. In general, however, the greater the proportion which a national debt bears to the existing national property, the greater will be the benefits which will accrue to nations and individuals from discharging such debts. If it be admitted also that national creditors ought to contribute in proportion to the amount of their claims to discharge debts due to themselves, it will follow that a nation cannot contract a debt (with its own people at least) greater than it will possess sufficient property to discharge at

* This no doubt is theoretically right, but when we consider the state of the popular representation, the state of property, the manner in which the national debt has been contracted, and upon whom and for what purpose it has been chiefly expended, we shall be disposed to think perhaps that an arrangement somewhat different from this, might be equitably adopted in its practical payment. On this subject I may say more hereafter.

any time. Should a national debt, for instance, be twenty times as much as all the property in a country is worth, a nation, even in such a situation, would still be able to pay its debt. The stockholders would, in this case, have to pay, or rather to give up, twenty parts in twenty-one of the debt, and the public would have to pay the remaining twenty-first part only.

Having thus glanced at the mode of discharging national debts theoretically, I shall proceed to consider the business in a practical point of view. And the best way of doing this perhaps, will be to state the objections which have been made against the measure on account either of the supposed impracticability* of executing it, or on account of the mischiefs it appears calculated to occasion.

The Critical Review, in their account of my pamphlet, observe: "The immediate discharge of the national debt in this, or any other way, would cause a great quantity of superfluous capital, which the necessities of trade, of commerce, and of agriculture, could not readily absorb. Numerous annuitants on the funds, who now live on their interest, would then be obliged to live on their capital. The quantity of circulating medium would be increased beyond all proportion to the exigencies of exchange, &c. &c." Now I would ask these gentlemen, how it would be possible to create, and bring suddenly into circulation, a great additional quantity of currency by the discharge of the national debt, or indeed by any other financial measure? I can conceive only two ways by which the circulating medium of a country can be suddenly augmented. First, by the discovery of new mines of the precious metals; or secondly, by the introduction of an extra quantity of paper-money: since the former of these does not appear probable, we will examine a little the practicability of the latter. It will be readily allowed, that no person can all at once issue an extraordinary quantity of paper-money who has not the ostensible means of taking it up with negotiable value. Let us suppose, for instance, that a proprietor of land, to the value of one

* The monthly reviewers have denied the practicability of discharging the debt, in the same manner as they insinuated that it was unjust to tax the funds for the purpose. Now should I be able to shew its practicability, I suppose they will assert again, that I have said nothing but what they and every one knew before.

million,

million, were to draw bills to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, in order to pay his share of the national debt, who would be found able or willing to discount them, especially if the Bank of England were prohibited, as it ought to be, and as indeed it is from the nature of things, from increasing its discounts? No doubt the paper-money of this country is gradually increased; and this is an evil which ought, and I believe might, be remedied by means which I may hereafter point out; but it appears utterly impossible that any considerable quantity of circulating medium can be suddenly forced into circulation without producing a depreciation in its value greater even than the amount of the extra issue. Unless therefore there be already existing a quantity of circulating medium sufficient for the purpose, it would be altogether impracticable to discharge the national debt by its direct payment in currency: and even if there were, it would be next to impossible for the great proprietors of land to procure sufficient of it for their purpose. It is in this light that the Edinburgh reviewers, in their critique on the bishop's "intended speech," consider the matter, and with this opinion I think every reflecting person must coincide.

Taking it for granted then that the national debt cannot be discharged by a direct payment in specie, I shall be asked, how is it to be discharged? I answer, It may be done in two ways: either by the owners of lands and houses making an actual transfer of such part of them (say $\frac{1}{5}$ th) as would be equivalent to the proportion each would have to pay of the national debt, or (which would be much better, for reasons which I shall hint at by and by) by charging on their whole estates an annual sum equal to the interest at 5 per cent. of the capital each would have to pay. Suppose, for instance, a person was possessed of houses and land, which, when valued as proposed in my pamphlet, were found to be worth ten thousand pounds. Now $\frac{1}{5}$ th of this, or 2000l. would be the sum he would have to pay towards discharging the national debt, and the interest of it at 5 per cent. would be 100l.; with this sum therefore, such an estate should be charged annually to what might be called the debt-tax, instead of being levied upon at once for the capital, it would have been liable to contribute for its proportion to the national debt. This annual sum, or debt-tax, should be paid

in quarterly or half-yearly instalments to the Bank of England, and be by them paid in the usual way to the stockholders. This example will be sufficient to explain my meaning with respect to the mode of transferring that part of the debt which would fall to the share of the land and houses.

Let us next inquire what would be the general effect of the adoption of such a plan. If we suppose the landed buildings to be equal in value to $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of all the existing property in the country, which perhaps is not an extravagant estimate, we shall, by an arrangement of this kind, get rid of nearly 269 millions, or $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of all which the public would have to pay to the stockholder without the transfer of a single shilling, without making the least change in the relative situation of any individual, and without the fabrication of a single pound note. There would remain therefore only about 66 millions to be settled by a transfer of specie, and this might be effected without much difficulty in the course of five years, by twenty quarterly payments of 33 millions each, charging to each person the regular interest which fell to his share, till the whole of his debt was paid off.

In order to render the transfer of specie as small as possible, it should be provided that lands and houses under mortgage should be reckoned at their full value, and pay to the debt-tax in the same proportion as those not under mortgage. But the owners would be authorised to deduct from the annual interest due to the mortgagee a sum equal to the interest of that which he (the mortgagee) would have had to pay to the stockholder on account of such money, as his proportionate part for discharging the national debt. Money therefore on mortgage would not be directly liable to the debt-tax, but indirectly through the medium of the real property on the security of which it was put to interest. By this means we should provide, that the whole rental of the land and houses would be charged to the debt-tax, which would not be the case if mortgaged property were exempted from it for the amount of the money for which it was under mortgage; if this exemption took place, it is evident that a greater transfer of specie (a thing which ought as much as possible to be avoided) would be required to complete the payment of the national debt. When money was paid in which had been lent on mortgage,

mortgage, the borrower, it is evident, would have a right to deduct from it a sum (suppose $\frac{1}{3}$ th) equal to that which the lender would have had to pay on account of such sum, towards discharging the debt.

It will be observed, that in my estimate of the amount of the national debt, I supposed that 3 per cent. would be paid off at 60, whereas the Edinburgh reviewers have asserted, in their critique on the bishop of Llandaff, that they would, and ought to be, paid off at 100. On this supposition it is evident that the stockholder would receive back almost twice as much as he had lent to government, the equity of which, to say the least of it, is certainly not very apparent. It would make a very material difference also in the proportion which would be required of every person's property to discharge the debt. This difficulty however would be done away, at least with respect to $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the sum due to the stockholder, by securing to him on the land and houses, the same annual interest which he receives at present. The public would, by the method I have proposed, (as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of his property goes at least) fulfil their engagements with him to the very letter, for if it is now worth while to give nearly 70l. to receive an annual interest of 3l. without having any other than the vague undefined security on which the funds rest at present, it would surely be worth as much to receive the same annual interest when the principal was secured on the best of all possible funds—that of all the lands and houses in the nation. In short, I am persuaded, that after a measure of the kind I have pointed out was put in execution, 3 per cent stock would soon get up to 80, and probably more than that sum, so that if the stockholder had only $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of his real claim secured to him—in this manner, it would be worth as much to him as the whole is at present. When his security was changed so much for the better, and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of it were rendered so much more valuable, the stockholder would not have much reason to complain, even though $\frac{1}{3}$ th of his capital, which is now worth 68, were paid off at 60; neither indeed would it make much difference to the public, were they to pay the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ th or 66 millions at 68 or 70, the present price of stock instead of 60, the price I have calculated upon.

But a question here occurs, Would not the price of stocks, even in this case, be subject to the same fluctuation as at

present? Would not the funds, when placed even upon this footing, be liable to be raised or depressed by any accidental difference in the foreign or domestic relations of the country? in short, would not the French government in the probable future relative situation of the two countries, still have it in their power to raise and lower stocks at their pleasure in a time of peace, and take advantage of such changes of price, to put considerable sums in their own pockets? I must confess, that I think not, especially if it were enacted, that the stockholder should have a right, in case of the non-payment of his interest, or on the probability of an invasion, to be considered joint proprietor with whatsoever landholder he pleased, and be authorised to distrain for his dividends in the same manner as is done for rent. In this case, property in the (new) funds would be just as secure as property in land; it would be the same at least as a mortgage on land, and as little liable to be affected in value by any difference in the situation of the country with respect to foreign powers. In both cases, (that of the funds and a mortgage) a permissive right to receive the rents would be vested in the hands of a second person, who would be answerable with his whole property for his fidelity in discharging his trust.

If it should still be found however, that funded property was liable to be affected by foreign influence, its annihilation might be easily effected, and the mischief done away at once by the actual transfer of $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the land and houses from the present proprietors to the stockholders. But in this case, the public would be in danger of losing the vast advantages which they derive from life and fire-insurance offices. These institutions, valuable as they are, could scarcely exist if it were not for the facility which the funds afford of safely investing their capital and occasional receipts, and as easily obtaining the occasional sums which they may be liable to be called upon to pay at a short notice. These institutions are, on the whole, so advantageous to a country, that it might be worth while to run some little risk of being injured by our neighbors, for the sake of retaining them. This risk however might be diminished, were we to make a transfer of part (say $\frac{1}{2}$) of the funded property; by this means the floating debt would be reduced to about 140 millions, which perhaps is no more than is necessary to render the funds

funds competent to produce all the advantages which they do at present. Were we, however, to place the debt on the footing I have proposed, and wisely make a radical change both in our foreign and domestic policy, a thing which we shall ere long be obliged to do, our financial arrangement of whatever description would not be liable to be in the least affected by any external or foreign influence whatsoever. I shall now proceed to examine for a moment, how people engaged in trade would be affected by the discharging of the national debt in the manner I have proposed. We have seen, that more than thirteen millions, a sum considerably greater than the whole amount of the income-tax, would have to be raised annually from somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the property of the country, and although taxes would be taken off to the amount of more than twenty millions annually in consequence of this measure, still this part of the public would be but little benefited by it. They would have to pay to the stockholder for the first year, as much in interest as they now pay in taxes. The charge of interest indeed, would decrease in proportion as they advanced in discharging the capital of their debt. We are to consider therefore, a portion less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the national property, as being levied upon for the first year at least, to the amount of near 14 millions, and for the amount of all the present taxes besides, except the income tax; and it is to be considered too, that this will have for the most part to be paid by people engaged in trade. It would seem at the first blush, that to take so much ($\frac{1}{25}$ th of their whole property) annually, for five successive years, from commercial people, would be productive of great inconvenience to them; but if we reflect a little, we shall see reason to think that this will be by no means the case. Every man's capital would be levied upon in the same proportion, and therefore every man would stand exactly in the same relative situation after, as he did before, the money was paid. Trade at least, as carried on at present, is a sort of warfare; it is a struggle who can get the greatest share of the good things, and amass the greatest quantity of wealth. As in contests of a different nature, he that has the longest sword, so in this he that has the longest purse, usually gets the victory; but if all the swords, as well as all the purses, are equally curtailed, it is evident that the

combatants will stand in the same relative situation after, as they did before their weapons were shortened. Neither would the diminution of individual capital tend to diminish the spirit of commercial enterprise. It is not so much the absolute as the relative accumulation of capital, which creates and invigorates commercial speculation. It is evident indeed, that the national capital would not on the whole be diminished; it would only be divided amongst a greater number of hands, and would therefore, in all probability, be productive of greater benefit to the country. The diminution of the price of goods, consequent on the diminution of duties and taxes, would render our present circulating medium more than adequate to carry on the commercial intercourse of the country. This superfluous currency would be the same as an accession of fresh capital, and might be turned to the greatest national advantage, by being employed in the culture of the waste lands, under a general inclosure act.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRACTICE exercised by the two HOUSES of PARLIAMENT of construing LIBEL into CONTEMPT, and PUNISHING it by their OWN ORDER.

[Opinion of lord Erskine, on the right of Summary Attachment, even by the courts of law, given so long back as 1785, on the occasion of an Attachment issued by the Court of King's Bench of Ireland against the magistrates of Leitrim, for being engaged in holding a meeting for a reform in the representation of the people in parliament. It is applicable to the case of Mr. Gale Jones, because the proceeding against him is for an act that might clearly, safely, and effectually, have been brought before the ordinary courts of law.]

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

SIR,

Bath, Jan. 13, 1785.

I FEEL myself very much honoured by your application to me on an occasion so important to the public freedom; and I only lament that neither my age nor experience are such as to give my opinion any authority with the court in which you practice: but wherever I have no doubt, I am always ready to say what I think; and you are, therefore, very welcome to my most public sentiments, if any use can be made of them.

You have very properly confined your questions to the particular case, furnished

me by the affidavit which you have transmitted to me; and my answers therefore need involve in them no general discussions upon the principles of civil government, which in the mere abstract are not often useful, nor always intelligible. The propositions to which my answers are meant strictly to apply, are

First, Whether the facts charged by the affidavit, on which your Court of King's Bench is proceeding against the magistrates of Leitrim, are sufficient to warrant *any criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor whatsoever?*

Secondly, Whether, supposing them sufficient to warrant a prosecution by information or indictment, the court has any jurisdiction to proceed by *attachment?*

As you are pushed, in point of time, I can venture to answer both these questions at Bath, without the assistance of my books, because they would throw no light upon the first from its singularity, and the last is much too clear to require any from them.

As to the first: the facts charged by the affidavit do *of themselves* neither establish nor exclude guilt in the defendants. In one state of society such proceedings might be highly criminal; and, in another, truly virtuous and legal.

To create a national delegation amongst a free people, already governed by representation, can never be, *under all circumstances*, a crime: the objects of such delegation, and the purposes of those who seek to effect it, can alone determine the quality of the act, and the guilt or innocence of the actors.

If it points (no matter upon what necessity) to supersede or to controul the existing government, it is self-evident that it cannot be tolerated by its laws. It may be a glorious revolution; but it is rebellion against the government which it changes.

If, on the other hand, it extends no further than, to speak with certainty the united voice of the nation to its representatives, without any derogation of their legislative authority and discretion, it is a legal proceeding, which ought not indeed to be lightly entertained, but which many national conjunctures may render wise and necessary.

The attorney-general might, undoubtedly, convert the facts contained in the affidavit into a legal charge of a high misdemeanor; which, when *properly* put into the form of an information, the defendants could not demur to: but he

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could not accomplish this without putting upon the record *averments of their criminal purposes and intentions*; the truth of which averments, are facts which he must establish at the trial, or fail in his prosecution. It is the province of the jury, who are the best judges of the state of the nation, and the most deeply interested in the preservation of its tranquillity, to say, by their verdict, whether the defendants acted from principles of public spirit, and for the support of good government, or sought seditiously to disturb it. The one or the other of these objects would be collected at the trial, from the conduct of the defendants in summoning the meeting, and the purposes of it when met.

If the jury saw reason, from the evidence, to think that its objects, however coloured by expressions the most guarded and legal, were, in effect, and intended to be, subversive of government and order, or calculated to stir up discontent, without adequate objects to vindicate the active attention of the public, they would be bound in conscience and in law to convict them; but if, on the other hand, their conduct appeared to be vindicated by public danger or necessity, directed to legal objects of reformation, and animated by a laudable zeal for the honour and prosperity of the nation, then *no departure from accustomed forms in the manner of assembling, nor any incorrect expressions in the description of their object*, would bind, or even justify, a jury to convict them as libellers of the government, or disturbers of the peace.

To constitute a legal charge of either of these offences, the crown (as I before observed) must aver the criminal intention, which is the essence of every crime; and these averments must be either proved at the trial, or, if to be inferred *prima facie* from the facts themselves, may be rebutted by evidence of the defendant's innocent purposes. If the criminal intent charged by the information be not established to the satisfaction of the jury, the information which charges it is not true; and they are bound to say so by a verdict of acquittal.

I am therefore of opinion (in answer to the *first* question), that the defendants are liable to be prosecuted by information; but that the success of such prosecution ought to depend upon the opinion which the people of Ireland, forming a jury, shall entertain of their intention in summoning the meeting, and the

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real *bona fide* objects of the assembly when met.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon these principles, because their notoriety has no doubt suggested this novel attempt to proceed by attachment, where they have no place; and I cannot help remarking, that the prosecutor (if his prosecution be founded in policy or justice) has acted with great indiscretion, by shewing that he is afraid to trust the people with that decision upon it which belongs to them by the constitution; and which they are more likely to give with impartial justice, than the judges whom he desires to decide upon it at the expence of their oaths and of the law.

This is a strong expression, which perhaps I should not have used in answering the same case in the ordinary course of business; but writing to you, as a gentleman, I have no scruple in saying, that the judges of the Court of King's Bench cannot entertain a jurisdiction by attachment over the matter contained in the affidavit which you have sent me, without such a gross usurpation and abuse of power, as would make me think it my duty, were I a member of the Irish parliament, to call them to account for it by impeachment.

The rights of the superior courts to proceed by attachment, and the limitations imposed upon that right, are established upon principles too plain to be misunderstood.

Every court must have power to enforce its own process, and to vindicate contempts of its authority; otherwise the laws would be despised, and this obvious necessity at once produces and limits the process of attachment.

Wherever any act is done by a court which the subject is bound to obey, obedience may be enforced, and disobedience punished, by that summary proceeding. Upon this principle attachments issue against officers for contempts in not obeying the process of courts directed to them, as the ministerial servants of the law; and the parties on whom such process is served, may, in like manner, be attached for disobedience.

Many other cases might be put, in which it is a legal proceeding, since every act which goes directly to frustrate the mandates of a court of justice, is a contempt of its authority. But I may venture to lay down this distinct and absolute limitation of such process, viz. that it can only issue in cases where the court which issues it, has awarded some

process, given some judgment, made some legal order, or done some act, which the party against whom it issues, or others on whom it is binding, have either neglected to obey, contumaciously refused to submit to, excited others to defeat by artifice or force, or treated with terms of contumely and disrespect.

But no crime, however enormous, even open treason and rebellion, which carry with them a contempt of all law, and the authority of all courts, can possibly be considered as a contempt of any particular court, so as to be punishable by attachment; unless the act, which is the object of that punishment, be in direct violation or obstruction of something previously done by the court which issues it, and which the party attached was bound, by some antecedent proceeding of it, to make the rule of his conduct. A constructive extension of contempt beyond the limits of this plain principle would evidently involve every misdemeanor, and deprive the subject of the trial by jury, in all cases where the punishment does not extend to touch his life.

The peculiar excellence of the English government consists in the right of being judged by the country in every criminal case, and not by fixed magistrates appointed by the crown. In the higher order of crimes, the people alone can accuse, and without their leave, distinctly expressed by an indictment found before them, no man can be capitally arraigned; and in all the lesser misdemeanors, which either the crown, or individuals borrowing its authority, may prosecute, the safety of individuals and the public freedom absolutely depend upon the well-known immemorial right of every defendant to throw himself upon his country for deliverance by the general plea of —Not Guilty. By that plea, which in no such case can be demurred to by the Crown, or questioned by its judges, the whole charge comes before the jury on the general issue, who have a jurisdiction co-extensive with the accusation, the exercise of which, in every instance, the authority of the court can neither limit, supersede, controul, or punish.

Whenever this ceases to be the law of England, the English constitution is at an end; and its period in Ireland is arrived already, if the Court of King's Bench can convert every crime, by construction, into a contempt of its authority, in order to punish by attachment.

By this proceeding the party offended

is the judge; creates the offence without any previous promulgation; avoids the doubtful and tedious ceremony of proof, by forcing the defendant to accuse himself; and inflicts an arbitrary punishment, which, if not submitted to and revered by the nation as law, is to be the parent of new contempts, to be punished like the former.

As I live in England, I leave it to the parliament and people of Ireland to consider what is their duty, if such authority is assumed and exercised by their judges: if it ever happens in this country, I shall give my opinion.

It is sufficient for me to have given you my judgment as a lawyer upon both your questions; yet, as topics of policy can never be misplaced when magistrates are to exercise a discretionary authority, I cannot help concluding with an observation, which both the crown and its courts would do well to attend to upon every occasion.

The great objects of criminal justice are reformation and example; but neither of them are to be produced by punishments which the laws will not warrant: on the contrary, they convert the offender into a suffering patriot; and that crime which would have been abhorred for its malignity, and the contagion of which would have been extinguished by a legal prosecution, unites an injured nation under the banners of the criminal, to protect the great rights of the community, which, in his person, have been endangered.

These, sir, are my sentiments; and you may make what use of them you please. I am a zealous friend to a reform of the

representation of the people in the parliaments of both kingdoms, and a sincere admirer of that spirit and perseverance which in these days, when every important consideration is swallowed up in luxury and corruption, has so eminently distinguished the people of your country. The interests of both nations are in my opinion the same; and I sincerely hope that neither ill-timed severity on the part of government, nor precipitate measures on the part of the people of Ireland, may disturb that harmony between the remaining parts of the empire, which ought to be held more sacred, from a reflection on what has been lost.

T. ERSKINE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will doubtless find a corner in your miscellany for the following patriotic suggestion. Let the first square that shall be built in the capital of England, or in any of its provincial cities of eminence, such, for instance, as Liverpool or Bristol, be called by an act of the legislature for that purpose, *Freedom Square*, in honour of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. A pillar may likewise be erected in the centre of this square, with appropriate emblems and inscriptions, and the names of those members of parliament who were most active and instrumental in the abolition be recorded in letters of gold on one side, and the names of the opposers in letters of lead on the other, to perpetuate their ignorance and imbecility.

BRITANNICUS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WORKS of
CARSTENS.

ASMUS JACOB CARSTENS was born the 10th of May, 1754, at St. Gurgon, a village near Sleswick; where his father was a miller, and his mother was the daughter of an advocate. At nine years of age his parents sent him, as a day-scholar, to a school at Sleswick, whence he returned home every evening; and as he took with him in the mornings his victuals for the day, he used to make his meals within a church near the gymnasium. There the paintings which decorated the walls, first awakened his imagination; for he had already mani-

fested a taste for drawing, in amusing himself by copying from the bad engravings contained in his school-books.

The performances of Jurian Ovens, one of the best disciples of Rembrandt, and who had fixed his residence in Holstein, chiefly engaged his attention; and he frequently made use of a ladder, in order to examine them more closely. His imagination became exalted every time he contemplated these fine productions; and he thought it the height of ambition, to aspire at being, some time, able to execute master-pieces of equal merit. He applied with considerable ardour to feeble attempts, but he was
entirely

entirely ignorant of the manner of using colours. His mother, on observing such decided proofs of the bent of his genius, communicated to him the small degree of instruction in the art which she had herself received in her youth; and gave him a box of colours, which first put him into a capacity for handling the pencil. He made but little progress in the other branches of his education, as his predominant taste absorbed all the powers of his mind; the reprimands of his preceptors had no effect: and Carstens quitted his classical studies at the age of sixteen, without knowing much more of them than when he first entered upon them.

His mother consented to his wish of being placed in the work-room of a painter; and application was accordingly made to Tischbein, who at that time enjoyed great celebrity. The conditions however which the latter proposed for receiving him, were too degrading; the young artist could not submit to the character of a footman, and the affair was in consequence broken off. About the same time, his mother died; on which the effects which she left were sold off, and the children were put under guardians. Carstens thus found himself removed further than ever from the attainment of his favourite purpose; and, being compelled to adopt a commercial life, settled in the house of a wine-merchant at Eckernförde. He now formed a serious determination to renounce his attachment to painting; but still he was, in a manner, unsuspectingly drawn to this object. To this he devoted his hours of leisure; and his genius even took a new flight, in consequence of his forming an acquaintance with a young painter, who taught him the method of using oil-colours.

His first attempt in this practice, was the copy of a head of Minerva, of the natural size, from Joseph d'Arpino. This head, and a picture from Abraham Diepenbeck (a pupil of Rubens), representing a satyr watching some sleeping nymphs, are the only pieces that Carstens ever copied.

He began to succeed in portraits; and on executing those of his master and his family, was in consequence presented with a work of Kræker, on easel-painting. From this book he derived several ideas which were further developed when he became possessed of Webb's Enquiries concerning Beauty in Painting. By these means he learnt the names of the great masters: he considered himself initiated

in the mysteries of the art; and could not longer think it possible for him to resist an inclination which daily assumed the character of a genuine passion. He had accomplished the five years of his apprenticeship; and, according to the terms of the agreement with his master, was still under an engagement to remain two years longer in his house: but an advocate with whom he had contracted an acquaintance, pointed out to him the means of liberating himself from this situation of painful dependance, by observing to him, that at the age which he had now attained, he was entitled to act according to his own inclinations in this respect, even in opposition to the engagements previously formed by his guardians, who had exceeded their lawful authority over him. The result of these suggestions was, that Carstens compromised the matter with his master, by paying him eighty crowns for his liberty.

He now went to Copenhagen, where he renewed an acquaintance which he had formed at Sleswick, with a painter named Ipsen, which proved of considerable service to him. He felt a strong desire to see the works of the great masters, which as yet he knew only by common fame; and his joy was extreme when he obtained access to the royal gallery: but it is impossible to express his sensations at beholding the monuments of sculpture which are preserved in the Hall of Antiques. He could scarcely believe that such master-pieces were mere productions of art: to his eyes they appeared to be rather the workmanship of a divinity. Here indeed he saw the Laocoon, the Vatican Apollo, the Farnese Hercules, &c.

During his stay at Copenhagen, he passed entire days in admiring these sublime performances. But he did not undertake the task of copying them; for he thought it of more utility to impress his mind thoroughly with their particular features, and to express these afterward with his utmost accuracy, in every possible position. This constituted almost his sole employment; and he has acknowledged that nothing was of greater advantage to him in facilitating the study of the human body, and the grouping of the figures in composition-pictures. The anatomical lessons of professor Wieden-
haupt, gave him just ideas on the natural forms of the body; but he could not resolve on copying them from the models specially appropriated to this study. Designs from the antique, executed in
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the manner before explained, were the only undertakings that occupied him in a period of two years.

The first picture on which Carstens tried his strength, was the death of *Æschylus*. It was only by dint of persevering labour that he brought this piece to some degree of perfection; but he was still far from understanding the true principles of composition: at every step he found new difficulties; and perceived his own errors, though he neither knew how to avoid them, nor to compensate for them by beauties. A perusal of the treatise of *Dubos* first shewed him the object at which every artist should aim in his performances; and the Dutch work of *Gerard Lairesse* on painting, assisted him in the application of these principles. Carstens derived his only resources from books: almost all his discoveries were the result of his own application. While he remained at a distance from the academy, he was of course unable to profit by the lessons of the professors; but, with the works of *Raphael* before his eyes, he was in no danger of mistaking his path.

When he had been nearly four years at *Copenhagen*, he became acquainted with count *Moltke*, who possessed a very valuable gallery. Carstens visited this collection with great assiduity; and the count, having remarked that circumstance, desired to see some painting of his performance. For this purpose Carstens executed a design representing *Adam and Eve* near the *Tree of Knowledge*, from *Milton's Paradise Lost*: the count approved this specimen; and engaged Carstens to execute it in oil, at the price of sixty crowns. Encouraged by this mark of beneficence, our young artist applied himself to the undertaking with ardour, and completed the picture in two months.—The count was then in the country, and Carstens went himself to lay before him his performance: but his patron scarcely deigned to recollect him; and endeavoured to redeem his promise by offering him the inferior sum of eight ducats. Carstens, indignant at such a reception, rejected a reward which seemed to him to carry with it a proof of contempt. Even the keeper of the count's gallery was affected by similar feelings at his master's conduct: he shewed an interest for the unfortunate artist; and mentioned him to chamberlain *Warnstædt*, one of the most enlightened connoisseurs of *Copenhagen*. This nobleman paid a visit to Carstens,

to assure him of his protection; and indeed, a few days afterward, the crown prince, having been informed of the conduct of count *Moltke*, sent for Carstens, gave him a kind reception, and bought his picture for a hundred crowns.

This incident happened very fortunately for our artist, who had exhausted his slender patrimony. He now had recourse to a style which he had hitherto neglected, and in some degree despised, by resolving to follow portrait-painting, as a means of subsistence. But this pursuit did not absorb his whole time, and Carstens never lost sight of the end which he had contemplated from his first entering his career. His zeal, far from being checked by these obstacles, derived fresh incitements from them.

He had formed an acquaintance with professor *Stanley*, an artist endowed with a lively and fertile imagination; who sometimes visited Carstens, and examined his designs. Among these there was one which particularly attracted his notice, representing, according to the mythology of the northern nations, the Gods lamenting over the Corpse of *Balder*. *Stanley* shewed this piece to his colleagues, who solicited Carstens to enter upon a course of academical study. He was not much inclined to comply with this invitation; but the favour which was granted to him of being admitted almost immediately into the *Hall of Models*, conquered his repugnance; and besides, he hoped that by this means he might engage the attention of the prince, and be placed in the number of pupils destined for the school of *Rome*.

The design exhibited by Carstens on this occasion, was a composition of his own, representing *Eolus* and *Ulysses*; the latter producing an empty bottle and repulsed with contempt by the god. This design, which had a hard and wild character, struck the spectators, and deservedly obtained applause from the prince.

Professor *Abilgaard*,* who had some time before returned from *Italy*, had conceived a favourable opinion of the designs of Carstens, and even hoped to have him for a pupil; but he was unacquainted with the character of the young artist, who aspired to independence. The repugnance testified by Carstens to

* This artist adorned the *Hall of Knights*, in the palace of *Copenhagen*, with magnificent paintings on subjects from the *History of Denmark*; but they were destroyed in the conflagration of 1794.

the proposals which were made to him on this subject, gave that celebrated painter a disinclination toward him. As Abilgaard had not been present at the exhibition of the designs, and, of course, had not an opportunity of judging of the merit of that of Carstens, he engaged the latter to let him see it. After viewing it a considerable time with attention, he exclaimed: "This piece is not bad, and you may even attain a much higher rank in the art; but you have a long tract to pass over. How old are you?" Carstens answered that he was in his twenty-eighth year. "Then," replied Abilgaard, "there is little hope for you. At that age, one ought to be master of the management of colours; it is an exercise that must be begun in youth." Carstens informed him of the circumstances which had retarded his progress. "It is lucky," replied the other, "that you completed your apprenticeship: the wine-trade may prove a useful resource for you." These words provoked Carstens; who rejoined with vivacity, that oil-painting was far from constituting alone the principal merit of an artist, and that Michael Angelo disdained to paint in oil. He then left the professor abruptly; and on returning home, spread a large canvas, and prepared to execute his *Eolus* in oil-colours. He worked at it day and night; and in two months the picture was finished.

In one of the public exhibitions of the academy, Carstens had obtained the silver medal, and it was universally expected that the golden one would be given to a young painter whose design was much superior to all the others. It was however adjudged to a relation of Abilgaard; and this preference was easily accounted for. Carstens felt the strongest indignation at this incident, and refused to accept the medal which was awarded to him, unless the first prize were granted to the student who had justly merited it. This terminated his connection with the academy, and the resolution for his expulsion was publicly posted up at the door: but the professors kept him in their remembrance; and in the next year gave him hopes of obtaining from the crown prince a pension, and permission to go to Rome. Carstens however rejected this idea, replying that he hoped he should soon go to Rome without that assistance; and in fact from that moment he began to collect a small sum which he destined exclusively for the execution of this project. He engaged one of his

brothers, who had learnt drawing at Sleswick, to accompany him; and they began their journey in 1783.

When they arrived at Mantua, they resolved to spend some time there, in order to admire the performances of Julio Romano. A servant of the count of Brisach (who was then governor of that city) spoke of them to his master; on which the count sent for Carstens, who made known to him the motives of his journey, and the resources which he hoped to derive at Rome from the exercise of his art. The count shook his head at this. "At Rome," said he, "there are already a sufficient number of artists contending for the means of subsistence: you must not put any dependence on the Italians; the artists of that nation live on the purses of foreigners. It would be best for you to go to Milan; I will give you a letter of recommendation to one of my old fellow-soldiers, and if you get any money there, you can at any time easily proceed to Rome."

Carstens followed this advice, but the letter of recommendation did not produce any great effect. It was addressed to general Stein, who, after reading it, threw it on the table, saying, "Indeed, I do not know what this old fool thinks of, in sending such people to me. My friends, I can do nothing for you: try to find better fortune elsewhere." These words affected Carstens with a lively grief. He thus found himself compelled to renounce an undertaking from which he anticipated the most brilliant success. The reflection of being now without money, in a country where he did not understand the language spoken, entirely depressed his spirits; and he saw no other course for him to adopt, than that of returning into Germany. After passing some days in admiring the magnificent pictures of Leonardo da Vinci, he set out with his brother, and having crossed mount St. Gothard on foot, they reached Zurich. Here Carstens made it the first object of his attention to pay a visit to Gessner, who has acquired a still higher reputation by his idylls than by his landscapes, though the latter are not without merit.

Gessner received him with kindness; and, as our traveller was under the necessity of selling several of his designs, he informed him of some proper persons for that purpose, to whom he gave him letters of recommendation. One of these was Lavater: with him Carstens had a long dispute on the subject of the fine arts;

arts; but their respective kinds of enthusiasm were very different, and it was not easy for them to understand each other.

At length Carstens arrived at Lubec, where he resolved to fix his abode. His journey, unfortunate as it had proved, had notwithstanding supplied him with a multitude of new ideas; and no painter can visit Switzerland, and contemplate the pictures of Julio Romano and Leonardo da Vinci, in vain. Carstens remained nearly five years at Lubec. While he staid here, portrait-painting was his only resource; but this business was incapable of slackening his application to works of a more elevated character. He continued to pursue his historical career, taking his subjects principally from Homer, the ancient Greek tragedians, Shakespeare, Pindar, Ossian, and from the odes of Klopstock. He endeavoured to form his style by studying engravings from the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Julio Romano, Polydore, Caravaggio, Annibal Caracci, and Pietro Testa; but how could he hope ever to see the originals?

Among the productions of his contemporaries, Carstens admired those only which joined to beauty of execution, grandeur of subject and justness of composition. Whatever was merely handsome, without having a decided character, made no impression on him. Next to the works of the ancients, those of Michael Angelo had the first rank in the models of style which he had adopted; yet he had no knowledge of them but through the medium of engravings. At a later period, when he was able to admire the master-pieces of Raphael at Rome, he gave the pre-eminence to this master; but without any diminution of the admiration with which he regarded Michael Angelo.

From this time Carstens had conceived a particular taste for allegorical representations, and he continued long attached to them. The engravings of Pietro Testa, and Winckelmann's Essay on Allegory, had inspired him with this taste. He was also inclined to this kind of composition by the natural tendency of his genius, which preferred subjects characterised by depth of thought, and especially symbolical representations. Whatever critical opinions may be formed as to the choice of the subjects which he has treated allegorically, it is certain that his compositions have the peculiar merit of a perfect analogy with the

thoughts which they are intended to express. One may see that the imagination of Carstens transported itself at an early age to the heroic times of ancient mythology; and a comparison of his different works proves that these subjects were the most suitable to his talents.

From his study of the master-pieces of antiquity, Carstens necessarily became attached to the principle of ideal compositions, and not to the servile imitation of individual objects: this is incontestably proved by his first productions. In these may be discovered a tendency to that purity of forms and of outlines, to those graceful positions, and to that character of grandeur and strength, which so eminently distinguish the ancients; but we remark also a certain harshness arising from too scrupulous observance of this principle; a defect which can only be corrected by a mixture of individual beauties copied from nature, and which, united with ideal subjects, constitute the perfection of style and of art.

Carstens had a tolerable knowledge of the human body, and he neglected no opportunity of grounding this study on nature itself. When, for instance, he was bathing with his friends, he caused them to take different positions, of which he caught all the varieties with an astonishing sagacity. He felt however that he was not sufficiently familiar with the true principles of anatomy; and unfortunately his situation did not always offer him means of supplying this defect. As to perspective, and the just distribution of light and shade, he knew nothing of these subjects but what he had learnt from nature. But it was particularly in colouring that he was the most deficient. The narrowness of his circumstances did not allow him to undertake oil-paintings which he had no prospect of disposing of, and hence he was compelled to execute his compositions without giving them the perfection of which they were susceptible.

When Carstens had been five years at Lubec, a fortunate incident procured him an acquaintance with the poet Overbeck, who was very much surprised at discovering, in the little smoky apartment of our artist, designs worthy of adorning the most splendid saloons. He introduced him to the counsellor Matthew Rodde, who possessed a fine collection of pictures; and this amateur frequently visited Carstens, and acquired his confidence. To this gentleman the unfortunate

fortunate artist made known all the circumstances which rendered his present situation incompatible with the development of his talents. M. Rodde engaged him to remove to Berlin: he paid the debts which Carstens had contracted, to the amount of about a hundred crowns; and even put him in a condition to support himself for the first six months in that capital without having recourse to work, in order to afford him an opportunity of making himself known there. To give these benefactions a still more liberal character, M. Rodde desired only that Carstens would at some future time enrich his collection with some of his performances.

Our artist set out for Berlin in the spring of the year 1788; and lived there, for a period of two years, almost unknown. He would not take any other path to public notice than that which his talent might open to him; and this certainly was not the most direct. He subsisted for some time by giving short lessons, for which he was ill paid; and found himself frequently reduced to the greatest privations. He formed an acquaintance however with some booksellers, and embellished several literary works with his designs. For the first exhibition of pictures that took place after his arrival at Berlin, Carstens executed a rich composition of above two hundred figures, representing the Fall of the Angels. This was merely a washed sketch; but it attracted the notice of the connoisseurs, and procured him the offer of a place in the academy. Before accepting that proposal, he required as a condition that he should be allowed to consider himself as in immediate dependence on baron Heinitz, who was then curator of the academy: but by this circumstance he lost the good-will of the professors; and the celebrated Chodowiecki was the only one who gave him a favourable reception.

Carstens was now in a very advantageous situation for the development of his talents; but his views were still directed toward that country, of which he had in a manner touched the threshold: he wished to penetrate to the sanctuary of the arts. Every thing contributed to confirm this irresistible inclination: the two brothers Genelli, one an architect and the other a landscape-painter, had returned from Rome in 1789; and the accounts which they gave of their residence in that city, inspired him with the desire of viewing its treasures. He sub-

mitted his numerous designs to the judgment of his new friends; who rectified many of his ideas, and made him acquainted with at least the names of a multitude of master-pieces which he had not even heard of before. The architect possessed a perfect knowledge of the principles of design, and had studied the chief works of Raphael with considerable attention. He succeeded in moderating Carstens's attachment to allegory. The latter applied with ardour to reading the ancients, and formed a collection of the most esteemed authors. The study of engraved stones was also of very great benefit to him; as it taught him the method of grouping figures, of giving them suitable attitudes, and a proper disposition of drapery: the happy results of this branch of study may be found in all his compositions.

Genelli rendered Carstens a signal service, in procuring for him the commission of ornamenting the principal apartment of the Dorville palace. The price which Carstens required for this work was very moderate; and this moderation gained him the good-will of the minister, and afterward acquired for him the means of executing his favourite project. His performance was well received; and his former hope of visiting Rome revived. He used every opportunity of speaking to the minister on this subject; indeed it was in some measure a reward due to him. The minister took a lively interest in his favour, and presented him to the king. Carstens thus at length reached the summit of his wishes: he obtained the favour which he had so earnestly desired; but he was obliged to wait till the next year, before he could begin his journey. This he did in 1792, with the grant of a pension of 450 rix-dollars.

Carstens was now thirty-eight years of age; and, in spite of the extreme feebleness of his constitution, and perpetual obstacles, his persevering labours had conducted him to an object which he could never have attained but by a courage and talents of a superior rank. At Dresden he contemplated the works of Mengs; but he thought them very unworthy of the great reputation of that artist: however, he did justice to his large altar-piece. In the performances of this celebrated painter, he found no beauty of invention, force and grace of style, truth of expression, or collective unity. The brilliant qualities of his productions, those which constitute their principal

principal merit, seemed to Carstens to be very far beneath the character of real genius.

Carstens staid a month at Florence; and here he had a foretaste of the rich banquet which he expected to enjoy at Rome. He became acquainted with the works of the Florentine painters who preceded Michael Angelo and Raphael. It was in the chapel of the *Depositi* of the church of St. Lawrence, that the genius of Michael Angelo appeared before him in all its pomp. The view of the master-pieces which adorn that building, was well adapted to call forth the powers of his imagination; and accordingly he formed the plan of a rich composition representing the Battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

In September 1792, Carstens arrived at Rome; and he conceived himself to contemplate all Rome in the Vatican: considering the rest of the admirable works contained in that city, as merely the rays encircling this glorious centre of light. He found the master-piece of Michael Angelo, in the Sistine chapel, greatly above his expectation in style and force of expression, and even in colouring. The Last Judgment, indeed, seemed to him harsh and unpleasing. With regard to Raphael, his fresco paintings contributed eminently to develop the genius of Carstens, which may be said to have hitherto had no favourable opportunity for taking an unrestrained flight. The sublimity and richness of Michael Angelo drove him to despair; but the grace of Raphael attracted him, and excited his emulation.

During the earlier period of his residence at Rome, Carstens visited the Vatican daily, till he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the master-pieces which it contained; and afterward he still devoted some hours of every week to this temple of genius. The study of Raphael at length determined him to the style which he adopted; and he gradually relinquished the violent attachment which he had formerly entertained for allegorical composition. He could not however conciliate the unreserved goodwill of his countrymen. It was impossible for him to applaud their method of composition: he perceived in their works nothing of that pure, simple, and majestic taste, which shone in the compositions of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The custom which had been introduced, of putting in motion small figures for the purpose of assisting the imagination in

the choice of attitudes, he thought an expedient unworthy of true genius; and by condemning these erroneous principles and practices, he excited a spirit of censure which was vigorously directed against the first work that he executed at Rome, the Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron.

Carstens had fixed on the spring of 1795 for the exhibition of his works; and accordingly, in the month of April, he invited the public to visit the numerous assemblage of them in his gallery. Most of them were taken from classical mythology. The judgment of the connoisseurs on this occasion, was very honourable to the artist. As there was no oil-painting among the pieces, he had the advantage of not being liable to be compared with any but Michael Angelo or Raphael; and though he was certainly very far inferior to those celebrated masters, still it was a great point gained to be brought into a comparison with them.

Baron Heinitz, on learning the success that Carstens had met with, solicited him to send some of his designs to Berlin. Carstens complied with this invitation; but he, at the same time, signified to the minister that he intended to prolong his stay at Rome. This circumstance excited some warm discussions between the minister and Carstens, who in the result found himself deprived of the allowance which had been granted to him, and left entirely independant of the academy. Henceforth therefore he subsisted on the produce of his works.

During 1795 and 1796, Carstens executed several large pieces, principally on classical subjects: but these were the last years in which he was able to prosecute his labours with assiduity; for a disorder of the breast, with which he had been long affected, gave him very little respite in 1797. Even in that year however, he produced a number of designs, the most remarkable of which were twenty-four on the expedition of the Argonauts, from Pindar, Orpheus, and Apollonius Rhodius: these latter are mere outlines, which death prevented him from perfecting.

In his fatal illness, Carstens painted his picture of *Edipus Tyrannus*, from Sophocles. This was the last of his works that he was able to finish. During the first months of 1798, he appeared to regain some strength. He then endeavoured to give his mind some relaxation by reading Hesiod, and formed the plan of a magnificent design representing

senting the Golden Age. The artist chose for his scene an agreeable valley, bounded by small hills covered with forests. A brook crosses this beautiful spot; and the trees on the ascents are of those species which are peculiar to southern climates. The valley enlarges, and at length forms a vast plain; of which the horizon stretches to a great distance, and is ultimately bounded by the sea and a chain of mountains. Trees loaded with fruit, and vines bending under the weight of their clusters, display nature in all her luxuriance and all her riches. Several groups animate this delightful valley, with joy and innocence depicted in their features and their amusements. All the figures are without any other ornaments than those supplied by nature; and nothing belonging to art is seen in this spot, where wants are wholly unknown.

At a time when the mind of Carstens

might have been fully occupied by his sufferings, he yet snatched some moments from these latter, to be bestowed on an art to which he had devoted all his thoughts and all his labours. Sitting upright in bed, he endeavoured to sketch, with a trembling hand, the battles described by the bard who has immortalised Ilium. He preserved his intellectual faculties unimpaired through his whole illness. The writer of this memoir assisted him in his last moments; and discussed subjects of art with him till his death, which happened on the 25th of May, 1798. On opening his body, the lungs were found to be entirely destroyed. Carstens was buried near the pyramid of Cestius; and M. Fernow pronounced over his tomb a discourse marked by the simplicity and modesty which were conformable to the character of his friend.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

'Transcript of the Parish Expenditure of Milton-Abbot, for the Year 1588; in the Order, and exactly after the Letter, of the Original.'

THE cownte of George Robyns and Richard Coombe, the collectors for the poor people of this parish of Mylton-Abbot, electyd and chosen att the feaste of the Nativitie of St. John the Baptist, Ann. Dom. 1587, untyll the said feaste now, Ann. Dom. 1588; that is to say, for one whole yeare.

Item. They do cownte for vjs. vd. receyvyd of Richard Hawkin and Constantyne Maynard, the last collectors, whych dyd remayne to the use of the poor mens box, as doth apere in the end of the collectors cownte, made the last yere.

Item. They do cownte for newe receyts receyvyd this yere; and first:

Tristram Arscot, esquyre	..	..	xs.
Wm. Robyns	....	....	vjd.
Henry Hockadaye	....	....	vj.
Constantyne Maynard	....	....	iiij.
John Maynard, of Chelyton	..	..	xvj.
Constantyne Robyns	..	..	xvj.
Robert Whytbourne	..	..	xij.

Thomas Nycholl	..	..	vjd.
John Bourne and Richard Bourn			ij.
Richard Burrough	..	..	vij.
Thomas Collyns	..	..	vij.
Roger Tremlett	....	....	iiij.
Maud Tremlett, vid.		....	iiij.
Richard Snow	..	..	x.
John Ware	..	..	iiij.
Walter Collyns	..	..	v.
John Sowton	..	..	iiij.
John Doidge, of Weke	....	....	vj.
Wm. Doidge, of Weke	....	....	iiij.
Roger Doidge	....	....	iiij.
Philip Hame	..	..	ij.
John Doidge, of Newhouse		....	ij.
W. Doidge the elder, of Quether			ij.
Wm. Doidge the younger	..	..	ij.
Wm. Blatchford	..	..	vj.
Richard Scoble	....	....	iiij.
Nicholas Badlam	..	..	vij.
John Cragge	..	..	ij.
John Hockeday	..	..	vj.
John Hart	....	....	vj.
John Rundle	..	..	iiij.
Philip Egabreare	....	....	vj.
Nicholas Collyne	..	..	iiij.
Roger Sleman	....	....	vj.
John Maynard, of Foghanger			iiij.
Thomas and Walter Rundle			xij.
Philip Rundle	..	..	vij.
Richard Sleman	....	....	Alj.

Alyce Rowe, vid.	..	..	iiijd.
Richard Rowe	..	..	iiij.
John Towker	..	..	iiij.
John Edgcombe	..	..	iiij.
John Cornish	..	..	iiij.
Margaret Sargent, vid.	..	..	vij.
Constantyne Sargent	.....	..	ij.
Philip. Vela, vid.	.....	..	iiij.
John Palmer the elder	..	..	iiij.
John Burrowghe	....	..	ij.
Walter Gaye	.....	..	iiij.
John Axtworthye	..	..	xij.
Wm. Hame	.....	..	x.
John and Roger Jackeman	.....	..	iiij.
Johan Jackeman, vid.	.....	..	vj.
Richard Hawkyn	..	..	iiij.
Michael Vela	....	..	iiij.
John Woodman	..	..	iiij.
Margaret Coombe	.....	..	iiij.
John Richards	..	..	iiij.
John Cundy	..	..	iiij.
Richard Sewton	..	..	ij.
Johan Doidge, vid.	..	..	xij.
Tristram Doidge	..	..	xij.
John Sleman, of Leighe	..	..	vj.
Henry Doidge	..	..	xvj.
Thomas Edgcombe	..	..	xvj.
Thomas Jordan	..	..	iiij.
Davyd Sargent	..	..	vij.
John Hawkyn	..	..	vij.
Ralp Whytbourne, constable	....	..	iiij.
John Jackeman, of Edgcombe	..	..	ij.
John Adams	..	..	iiij.
Thomas Sleman	....	..	iiij.
Walter Crabbe	.....	..	iiij.
Wm. Ketowe	..	..	iiij.
John and Robert Tremlet	..	..	vij.
Young Mens Geifts.			
Oliver Maynard	..	..	ij.
Walter Badlam	..	..	iiijd.
John Collyne, of Westcot	..	..	iiij.
Pawle Doydge	..	..	ij.
Thomas Belly	..	..	ij.
Davyd Sleman	..	..	ij.
Bennet Sargent	..	..	ij.
Edmond Doydge	..	..	vj.
Richard Sowton, of Westcot	..	..	iiij.
John Hawkyns	..	..	iiij.
Gregory Sargent	.....	..	ij.
Philip Hockedaye	..	..	ij.
John Sargent	..	..	ij.
Robert Woulrydge	..	..	ij.

Item. Receyvyd for the geifte of Wm. Blachford, decessyd, towards the poor, viijd.

The some of newe receyts this year is ljs. iiijd.

The some of newe receyts, with the arrearages this yere, is lvijs. ix. ob.

Expences.—Item. In expences this yere. First, payd to Wm. Ketowe for a shroud for a poor man, which dyed within this parishe, which was caryed from tythinge to tythinge, xvjd. Payed to Walter Jackeman for bread and drink for them whych took payens for bringing

the same poore man to the grave, vjd. Payd to John Speare in v divers times vs. Payd to John Doidge, of Lydarow, xijd. Payd for a shert clothe, for a lad of the same John Doidge, xvjd. Payd to George Doidge, of Quether, vjd. Payd for a payre of showes, for a lad of the same George, vij. Payd to John Wyse, in 2 dyvers times, xvjd. Payd for a smocke for Johan Wyse, daster of the same John, ijs. jd. Payd to Roger Todye, in iij dyvers tymes, xvd. Payd to Thomas Rowe, in iij dyvers tymes, ijs. iij. Payd for a payre of showes, for the same Thomas, xvij. Payd for a shert clothe, for the same Thomas, ijs. jd. Payd to John Adams, for the makynge the byll to gether up the collections by, ijd. Payd to Henry Collyne and Maud his wyfe in ij dyvers tymes, xd. For a shert for the same Henry, xxij. For a payre of showes for the same Henry, xvij. For a payre of showes for Philip Pyper, xij. Payd to Johan Worth, iij. Payd for a payre of showes for the same Johan, xij. For a smocke clothe, for the same Johan, xvij. For ij payres of showes for Davyd Jackeman, xij. To John Todye, in ij dyvers tymes, xd. For a shert for Michael Todye, xij. ob. For a payre of showes, for a daster of Edmond Bela, vd. Payd for a smocke, for the same mayde, xd. Payd to a poore child of John Hornadon's, iij. To Richard Jeffry, iij. To Stephen Strout, in iij dyvers tymes, xxij. To John Collyne, of Wylslye, for iij yeards and iij qurs. and half of grave clothe, to make a blankyt for the same Stephen, iij. vij. Payd to Richard Scoble for that he should paye over to Johan Gale, xij. To Wm. Rundle and his howsehold, xxij. in ij dyvers tymes. Payd to Thomas Baselye, xij. To Wm. Byrch, in ij dyvers tymes, xxd. For a payre of showes, for Margaret Byrch, daster of the sayde Wm, xij. To John Paydge, in ij dyvers tymes, xvd. To a lad of the same John, vij. For a smocke for Elizabeth Hyle, ijs. jd. For a payre of showes, for the same Elizabeth, xd. For a smocke, for Elizabeth Bate, xxij. For making the cownte, vjd.

Some for expences for this releyf this yere is lvs. ijd. ob.

And so remayneth to the use of the poor mens box, ijs. vij.

1588.

The cownte of John Tramlet, Walter Crabbe, Thomas Collyne, of Burnshall, John Ware, Richard Scoble, Nicholas Badlam,

Badlam, John Axworthye, and John Burroughe, the bread-wardens in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom. 1588, Anno Regis Domini Nostra Elisabethæ 30. mothe xxj daye of Julye.

Item. They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, and first of Edgcombe qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to John Jackeman, of Edgcombe vs. iiij*d*. Receyvyd for a cheyse, gerts, candels and flesh, sold to Roger Todye, xij*d*. Receyvyd in gather monye about this qur. xij*d*. Some of this qur. is vjs. iiij*d*.

Chelyton qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to John Wyse, iijs. viij*d*. For candels sold to John Egabear, iiij*d*. In gather moneye about this qur. xvij*d*. Some of this qur. is vjs. *vd*.

Weeke qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to Wm. Rundle, viijs. For a whyt lose and a cheise sold to Nicholas Worth, viij*d*. For gerts sold to Henry Prest, v*d*. For candels sold to Walter Cragg, v*d*. In gather moneye about this qur. xiiij*d*. Some of this qur. is xs. ix*d*.

Leighe qur. Receyvyd for bread sold to Thomas Ware, viijs. v*d*. In gather monye about this qur. xvij*d*. Some of this qur. is xs.

And so the whole some of new receyts this yere altogether, is xxxiijs. v*d*. In expences for making the cownte, iiij*d*. Remayneth to the use of the parishe, xxxiijs. ij*d*.

1588.

The cownte of Wm. Ketowe, and Walter Collyns, the wardens of the common store in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom. 1588, An. Regni. Domini. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the first day of September.

They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere; first, William Ketowe dothe counte for; bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd in the South-Down or south part of this parishe, with monyes getheryd there also, xxxijs. *vd*. ob. Walter Collyne doth cownte for bread and ale, made and sold of the ots getheryd benorthe Downe, or the north part of this parishe, with the monye getheryd there also, xls. *xd*. And so the whole some all together of the newe receyts, is iij*l*. xiijs. ij*d*. ob. Expences for making the cownte, ij*d*. Remayneth to the use of the parishe, iij*l*. xiijs. j*d*. ob.

1588.

The totale accounte of John Sleman, of Longbrooke, hey-warden for the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, Ann. Dom.

1588, An. Regni Dom. Nostra Elisabethæ, 30 mo. the sixth day of October.

Item. He dothe cownte for xvij*js*. *vd*. receyvyd of Nicholas Collyne and Walter Crabbe, the ij general payers.

He doth further cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere, viz. receyvyd for one shepe which came from Nicholas Collyne, and sold to Constantyne Scoble, xxj*d*. For one shepe which came from Constantyne Robyns, and sold to the same Constantyne Scoble, vs. iiij*d*. Receyvyd farther for one shepe, which came from Richard Scoble, and sold to John Jackeman of Beckaton, iijs. ix*d*. For one shepe which came from Henry Hockedaye, and sold to Philip Hockedaye, ijs. viij*d*. For ij lambes, the one whereof came from Margaret Sargent, wyddowe, and the other from Thomas Rundle, of Foghanger, and both sold to Thomas Rundle of Youngecot, ijs. j*d*. ob. For one shepe which came from John Maynard, of Chelyton, and sold to Wm. Gendle, ijs. viij*d*. Of Richard Sowton the elder, for one shepe which came from Tristram Doidgē, iijs. ij*d*. For one shepe which came from Maude Tooker, wyddowe, and sold to Richard Tooker, ijs. j*d*. For one other shepe which came from the same Maude, which was the geifte of John Tooker, her late husband, decessid, towards the churche, and sold likewise to the same Richard, ijs. j*d*. For woull sold to Roger Kegill, xxjs. Receyvyd for the grave of Alice Whytbourne, decessid, late the wyfe of Robert Whitbourne, iijs. iiij*d*. Of Philip Egbeare, for the grave of Johan Egbeare, his late wyfe, decessid, iijs. iiij*d*. Of Richard Hawkyne, for his fyne, ijs. Of Wm. Doidge, of Josapke, for his fyne, xij*d*. Of Wm. Robyns, for an old byble. Receyvyd in monye getheryd about the parishe, for to buy bread and wyne for the holy communion, vjs. *xd*. Receyvyd of them whych do geve monyes to the church for finding of shepe, viz. of Walter Jackeman and Richard Jackeman, of Pophe- lip, v*d*. Of John Jackeman, of Edgcombe, ij*d*. Of John Hawkyne, iiij*d*. Of John Adams, iiij*d*. Of Thomas Sleman, iiij*d*. Of John Tremlet, ij*d*. Of Walter Crabbe, iiij*d*. Of Wm. Ketowe, ij*d*. Of John Cornish, ij*d*. Of John Edgcombe, iiij*d*. Of Roger Sleman, iiij*d*. Of Walter Rundle, ij*d*. Of Thomas Quicke, j*d*. Of Philip Hame, ij*d*. Of Wm. Rundle, ij*d*. Of John Palmer the elder, iiij*d*. Of John Bad-

lame,

lame, *iiijd.* Of Richard Hawkyne, *ijd.* Of John Woodman, *ijd.* Of John Burroughe, *ijd.* Of John Rowe, of Beare, *iiijd.* Of Michael Vela, *ijd.* Of Margaret Coombe, *iiijd.* Of John Richards, *ijd.* Of John Cundy, *ijd.* Of Richard Sowton the elder, *ijd.* Of Constantyne Maynard, *vjd.* Of Thomas Nycholis, *ijd.* Of Johan Bourne, *vid.* *ijd.* Of Walter Woulrydge, *ijd.* Of Henry Wix, *ijd.* Of Alexander Whytbourne, *ijd.* Of Thomas Collyne, *vjd.* Of Richard Snowe, *ijd.* Of John Jackeman, of Oldhouse, *ijd.*

Some of newe receyts this yere, is *iiijl.* *xiijs.* *iiijd.* *ob.*

The some of newe receyts, with the *xvijs.* *vd.* receyvyd of the payers, is *iiijl.* *xijs.* *ixd.* *ob.*

Item. In expences this yere: First, paide for bread and wyne for the hollye communione this yere, *xiijs.* *iiijd.* *ob.* Paide to one callyd Hobbs, at the archdeacons visitation, who had taken certen losts, *xijd.* Paide for artycles, *xijd.* For making a bylle *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* For Peter's farthynges, *vjd.* For the wardens and sidesmens dyners, *xijd.* Payde at the bishops visitation for artycles, *xxijd.* For makeynge a bill, *iiijd.* For layenge it in, *iiijd.* Paid the somner, *iiijd.* For the warden and sidesmens dyner at this visitation, *xijd.* For waushinge of the church clothinge this yere, *viiijd.* To John Adams for makeynge of the byll for to gether up the shepe monye by, *ijd.* Makeynge the cownte, *iiijd.*

Some of the expences this yere, is *xxijs.* *iiijd.* *ob.*

And so remayneth to the use of the parishe, *iijl.* *ixs.* *vd.*

Here follows the names of those that fyned this yere for not doing this office: Richard Rowe, John Ware, Robert Tremlet, Richard Basely, John Jackeman, John Scantle.

1588.

The cownte of John Doidge, of Weke, Philip Rundle and Henrye Doidge, three receyvers in this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, in the year of the reign of Elizabeth, 31st. the xxx daye of December.

Item. They do cownte for *vjl.* *vjs.* which did remeane in their hands, as doth appere in the end of their cownte made the last yere. They do cownte for new receyts receyvyd this yere: First, receyvyd of the breadwardens, *xxxiijs.* Of the hey-warden, *iijl.* *ixs.* *vd.* Of the war-

dens of the common store, *iijl.* *xiijs.* *jd.* *ob.* In gether monye towards newe makynge the church style, *xvijs.* *ijd.* For moore-stones which were left of the sayde style, *vijd.* Of Philip Egbeare by the rate made for gunpowder, *vijl.* *vjs.* *vijd.* Of Henry Doidge, one of the recyvers, by another rate, *vijl.* *iijs.*

Receyvyd again of Ralph Whitbourne, constable, *vijl.* *vjs.* *vijd.* of the monye which was getherde and payde for the same powder.

Receyvyd rent for the howse at Tavistocke, *xs.* For the lytel chamber of the church-howse, *ijs.* Of Rafe Whitbourne, the conducte monye, *xjs.* *vjd.* Of Brentor men upon accompte, *iijs.*

Some of newe receyts this yere, is *xxxiijl.* *xjs.* *ob.*

Some of newe receyts this year, with the arrearages, is *xxxixl.* *xvijs.* *ob.*

Expences.—First: Payd to Walter Crabbe, payer for the parishe of Mylton-Abbot, *xxxiijl.* *xvijs.* *xjd.* *ob.* For howse-rent and amercements for the howse at Tavistocke, *xijd.* For makynge the cownte, *xijd.* Some of the expences, *xxxiijl.* *js.* *ob.* And so remayneth in their hands to the use of the parishe, *vl.* *xvjs.*

1588.

The cownte of Walter Crabbe, payer for this parishe of Mylton-Abbot, An. Dom. 1588, An. Regni. Dom. Nostræ Elizabethæ, 31 mo. the xxx day of December.

Item. He doth cownte for *iijs.* *vd.* which remaynyd in his hand, as doth appere in the end of his cownte made the last yere.

Item. He doth cownte for newe receyts receyvyd this yere, of John Doidge, Philip Rundle, and Henry Doidge, the three receyvers in this parish of Mylton-Abbot, *xxxiijl.* *xixs.* And so remayneth due to the parish, with the arrearyges, *xxxiiijl.* *iijs.* *vd.*

Expences.—First: Payde to Richard Scoble and his men, for three and twentye journeys towards the newe makynge the church style, *xvs.* Payd to the same Richard, for that he payd for carrydge of moor-stones from Henson to Horsebrydge, *iijs.* *vijd.* To Nicholas Worthe, for three dayes worke towards makynge the same style, *ijs.* To George Manninge, for three dayes worke about the same style, *xjd.* To Henry Collyne, one dayes worke about the same style, *iiijd.* To John Sleman, the hey-warden, *xvijs.* *vd.* To one Jermain for scouringe of

of the parishe harnis, vs. To Tristram Doidge, for a coppye of the mousther-booke, ijs. To the same Tristram for gayle monye, ijs. vijd. To the same Tristram for trayninge the souldiers at Tavistocke, lvijs. vijd. To the same Tristram for press monye, vjd. To John Edgecombe for a payre of old boots, xvijjd. To Roger Doidge, constable, for a girdle, iijjd. To John Adams the elder for weyghts to wey breadie, xvjd. To Rafe Whitbourne, constable, to by musketts, xl. ijs. ijd. ob. To Constantyne Sargent for mending of a bell whele, iijjd. To Oliver Maynard for a newe byble, xxxvjs. To Rafe Whitbourne, wages for the trayned souldiers going to Exceter, vjl. xs. To John Wyse for mending a corrllet, xijjd. Payde again to Olyver Maynard for that he lent to the parishe, vjl. xiijs. iijjd. Payde agayne likewise to John Rundle, of Wileley, for that he lent to the parishe vl. ix. s. jd. To John Cragge for the fyne of wearinge of hats this yere, xijjd. To Richard Jeffry for carrydge of harnis to Exceter for the trained souldiers and home agayne, ijs. To Walt. Crabbe for ij ropes to bind the same harnis withal, jd. To Olyver Edgecombe for mending of murrion, sword, dagger and bible staff, xd. To Roger Doidge when he was to Plympton, vjd. To the same Roger when he was at Totnes, ijs. jd. To Rafe Whitbourne when he was at Totnes, ijs. jd. To Wm. Byrch for making up of the cucking-stole and for mending the pillory, vd. To Constantyne Sargente for mendinge of the bellcage and for makinge of a bell collar, vjd. To the glaziers, viijs. To Walt. Jakeman for bread and drink for the prisoner, ijd. Payde to the same Walt. for makinge of a grave for a poor man who dyed at Longerosse, ijd. To John Wyse for carrydge of harnis to Tavistock for the Ireland souldiers, iijjd. To the vicar for that he payde them that gathered with lycences, vijs. vijd. To John Ham, for mending of a calinder, xvijjd. Payde to Brentor men of the monye which came agayne that was laid out for gunpowder, xxjs. To Rafe Whytbourne, constable, and to John Aseworthy, for that they went to Plymouth to receyve money and comming home agayne emptye, xiiijjd. To John Adams the elder, for makinge certen bills to gather up the rates by, vjd. To Wm. Ketowe, for a dosen of poynts jd. ob. To Constantyne Sargent, for keeping the bills this yere, xxd. To Richard Coombe the hey-warden, ijs. To Roger

Doidge, the fifty dole, ljs. To Tristram Doige for ridinge to Plympton about the subsidye, vjd. To Thomas Collyne of Wilsley for carryinge of harnis to Tavistocke and home agayne, iijjd. To John Rundle of Wilsley for a bell rope, ijs. To Roger Doidge for a quytance for the fifty dole, iijjd. To Philip Richards for a billstasse, iijjd. To John Edgecombe, for wood and servinge of the glaziers, iijjd. To Oliver Edgecombe, for nayles for the bellcage, jd. To Philip Edgebeare for two peeces for to laye upon the bucking howse and for a hooke for the bucking howse door, and for a poole for the bucken, iijjd. To Rafe Whytbourne, for that he payde to Mr. Christopher Harris for Mylton and Brentor, for bearing with him for some part of his losts whych was, xxxijs. that he had in receyving of the monyes for the souldiers, when they went to Exceter in the Queen's busyness, xjd. To the same constable and John Adams, for their dynners, being at Tavistocke before Mr. Fytze, to receyve back agayne xl. viijs. iijjd. (whych remayneth in their hands) being part of the monyes whych was payde out for the same souldiers, viijjd. For that he payde for a bagge to bear the same monye in, ijd. To a poore man which gathered to St. Leonard, iijjd. To two souldiers which came out of the flete of one ship called the Hope, iijjd. To John Cragge, for that he payd for John Doydge, widowman, for mending of his harnis, iijjd. To John Crabbe, for helpinge of his father in this office this yere, vjd. For making the cowte, xijjd.

Some of expences this yere dothe amount to xxxiijl. xvijjs. ijd.

And so remayneth in his hand to the use of the parishe, vjs. iijjd.

And further there remayneth in the hands of Rafe Whytbourne and John Adams the elder, of monye whych was payde to Mr. Fytze, for the trained souldiers goinge to Exceter, xl. viijs. iijjd. for Mylton and Brentor, and ljs. ijd. for conduct monye, whych the constable rec'd of the justices at Exceter and yet keepeth non-accounted.

	£.	s.	d.
Expence of the general payer	33	17	2
Of the collector for the poor	2	15	2
Of the hay or (as he is sometime called) the heigh-warden	1	8	4

Total expenditure 37 15 8

Extract

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

EMPIRICS PUNISHED.

STOW records an exemplary punishment that was inflicted upon a rash pretender to superior medical skill in the reign of Richard I. "When his presumptuous lyings could no longer be faced out," he was led on horseback through the city, with his face turned to the tail of the animal, and with "a collar of jordan's," to which was affixed a "whetstone," tied round his neck, while the populace greeted him with shouts, and rung him with basons. In the time of Edward VI. also, one Greig, a poulterer, who had acquired the reputation of being skilful in curing the most inveterate maladies, was, on examination, proved to be a "crafty deceiver," and was ordered to be set in the pillory in Southwark, where he publicly asked pardon of the lord mayor and aldermen, who were present, as well as of all the citizens, for the impositions he had practised. If such offenders were now so punished, society would doubtless be greatly benefited, and the populace often regaled with such interesting exhibitions.

RAIN AND DEW.

For rain and dew together, Dalton makes the mean for England and Wales thirty-six-inches; amounting, in a year, to twenty-eight cubic miles of water.

CITY SPLENDOR.

Henry Pritchard, who was lord mayor of London in 1356, had the honour of entertaining at his table at the same time, his own sovereign Edward III. the king of Cyprus, who had lately arrived here on a visit; John, king of France, and David, king of Scots, both prisoners of war; Edward, prince of Wales, and a long train of nobility, &c. Such an assemblage of royalty and rank, probably never before or since graced the table of a British subject.

ORIGIN OF LIGHTING THE STREETS.

In 1417, in the reign of Henry V. it was decreed by a court of common council, that a lighted candle should be placed in a lanthorn at every door in the city every night throughout the winter.

KING ARTHUR.

When Henry I. was once at Pembroke, his attention was forcibly arrested by the song of a Welsh harper, which described the heroic achievements of the renowned king Arthur; and concluded with an account of his death, and of his interment in the church-yard of Glaston-

bury between two pyramids of stone. Instigated by the accuracy of the bard's description of the place of his sepulture, Henry commanded immediate search to be made between the pyramids, which were known to be still standing. At the depth of eleven feet a large stone was discovered, to which was affixed a lead cross, bearing on its under-side this inscription: "*Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arturus in insula Avalonia*—Here lies the celebrated king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon." Some feet below this the trunk of a tree was found, which contained the remains both of king Arthur and of his queen. The king's bones were of a large size, and his scull bore the marks of ten wounds which he had at various times received. The beautiful hair of the queen, finely plaited, and of a bright gold colour, remained entire, but crumbled to dust soon after its exposure to the air. Arthur's death is said to have happened in the year 542; and his body was discovered in 1189, as we are told by Giraldus Cambrensis, who saw these interesting and curious remains. Indeed, the lead cross on which was the inscription, was preserved at Glastonbury till the dissolution of its abbey, where Leland saw it when making his memorable tour.

MOHAMMEDAN FORBEARANCE.

With whatever contempt a christian may regard the faith of Mohammed, certain it is that the strictness with which the observance of religious ceremonies is enforced, the alacrity with which the performance of moral duties is distinguished, and the reverence paid to the koran by most of his followers, might be usefully imitated by the professors of purer doctrines. A singular instance of forbearance, arising from the powerful influence of religious principles, is recorded in the history of the Caliphs.—A slave one day during a repast, was so unfortunate as to let fall a dish which he was handing to the Caliph Hassan, who was severely scalded by the accident. The trembling wretch instantly fell on his knees, and quoting the koran, exclaimed, "Paradise is promised to those who restrain their anger." "I am not angry with thee," replied the Caliph, with a meekness as exemplary as it was rare. "And for those who forgive offences," continued the slave. "I forgive thee thine," answered

answered the Caliph. "But above all, for those who return good for evil," adds the slave. 'I set thee at liberty,' rejoins the Caliph, 'and give thee ten dinars.'

KING CHARLES'S EXECUTIONER.

Ludlow informs us, in his Memoirs, that Capt. William Hewlet was, soon after the restoration, accused and tried for beheading the late king, or at least for being one of those who stood masked upon the scaffold during his execution. Many witnesses of credit then deposed that Gregory Bandon, the common hangman, had confessed that he was the king's executioner; but notwithstanding this, the jury found Hewlet guilty. The court however being convinced of his innocence, procured his pardon.

AN ATTEMPT TO CONVERT THE POPE.

John Perrot, a fanatical quaker, travelled to Rome about the year 1655, for the purpose of attempting the conversion of the pope. His project, however, was rendered abortive by the "holy inquisition," who soon made him their prisoner; but after many examinations, considering him as a madman, he was released; and after his return home, published a book entitled, "Battering Rams against Rome."

SIDNEY'S ARCADIA.

A sixth book was added to that once much admired romance, by Richard, the son of sir Henry Belling, knight, a native of Ireland, whose initials are affixed to it in those editions of the Arcadia in which it has been introduced. This ingenious author died at Dublin in 1677.

BRIDEWELL,

Was granted by Edward VI. a short time previous to his decease, for a work-house "for the poor and idle persons of the citie of London," and was endowed by him with lands of the value of seven hundred marks, which belonged to the hospital of the Savoy: the beds and bedding likewise belonging to the said hospital, were transferred to Bridewell.

MOOR GATE,

Was erected by Thomas Fawknor, who was lord mayor of London in 1514. He for this purpose made a breach in the city wall "opposite the moor." He also caused the city ditches to be cleansed, and the public cloaca to be removed from the moor and erected within the city "upon Walbrook."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

On the 23d of November, 1552, children were first admitted into Christ's hospital, which had previously belonged

to the grey friars; and on the same day the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, was opened for the reception of the sick and infirm. On the following Christmas-day, the lord mayor and aldermen rode in procession from Laurence-lane to St. Paul's, followed by the children of Christ's hospital, whose number amounted to three hundred and forty, and who were preceded by the masters, the physicians, and the surgeons, belonging to the establishment. The priory (now the hospital) of St. Bartholomew, which was contiguous to that of the grey friars, was originally founded by a minstrel, whose name was Reior, of whose history it would be interesting to collect some particulars, if any are preserved.

ROBIN HOOD AND LITTLE JOHN.

"In the time of Richard I." says Stow, "Robin Hood and Little John remained in the woods despoiling the goods of the rich. This Robin entertained an hundred tall men and good archers with such spoils as he got, upon whom four hundred men, were they never so strong, durst not give the onset. Poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with what he got from abbies, and the houses of rich earls."

MULBERRY TREES.

These were first planted in England in the year 1608, by Francis Verton, alias Forest, a native of Picardy, for the purpose of rearing silk-worms for the production of silk for the loom. Great attention had been paid to the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, and the propagation of silk-worms in France, for upwards of twenty years, and it was deemed practicable by Verton and others, to introduce here that valuable insect and its favourite food. Many thousands of young trees were therefore distributed throughout the kingdom; while at Greenwich a plantation was made, and a suitable stock of silk-worms maintained, (under the immediate inspection of James I.) from the produce of which a piece of taffety was manufactured. William Stallendge spared neither trouble nor expense in bringing English silk to perfection; and both Verton and himself were constituted, by patent, the sole vendors of these trees. As Shakespeare died in 1616, his memorable mulberry-tree was probably planted at the above-mentioned distribution.

IRISH PERSECUTION PREVENTED.

It is related in the papers of Richard earl of Cork, that towards the conclusion of

of queen Mary's reign, a commission was signed for the persecution of the Irish protestants; and to give greater weight to this important affair, Dr. Cole was nominated one of the commissioners. The doctor, in his way to Dublin, halted at Chester, where he was waited upon by the mayor, to whom, in the course of conversation, he imparted the object of his mission, and exhibited the leather box that contained his credentials. The mistress of the inn where this interview took place being a protestant, and having overheard the conversation, seized the opportunity while the doctor was attending the mayor to the bottom of the stairs, of exchanging the commission for a dirty pack of cards, on the top of which she facetiously turned up the knave of clubs. The doctor, little suspecting this trick, secured his box, pursued his journey, and arrived in Dublin on the 7th of October, 1558. He then lost no time in presenting himself before lord Fitz-Walter, and the privy council, to whom, after an explanatory speech, the box was presented, which, to the astonishment of all present, was found to contain only a pack of cards. The doctor, greatly chagrined, returned instantly to London to have his commission renewed; but while waiting a second time on the coast for a favourable wind,

the news reached him of the queen's decease. This tale greatly diverted queen Elizabeth, to whom it was related by lord Fitz-Walter, and she afterwards allowed this woman, whose name was Elizabeth Mattershad, an annuity of forty pounds a year.

EDWARD EARL OF DERBY.

Among the many noble and useful qualifications which are recorded to have been possessed by this amiable nobleman, who died in 1573, the following are enumerated.—His fidelity to three kings and two queens, in times the most turbulent and dangerous; his uprightness towards his tenants, enforcing of them no service save the payment of their rent; his kindness to strangers; his liberal housekeeping; his charitably feeding upwards of forty aged and infirm people twice a day, and "all comers" thrice a week, so that in seven years it was computed that he relieved two thousand seven hundred indigent people: his skill in setting bones, dislocated or broken; "his chirurgerie, and desire to helpe the poore;" his delivering his George and seal to his heir, exhorting him to keep it as unspotted in fidelity to his prince as he had done; his taking leave of all his servants with a cordial shake of the hand, and bidding them an affectionate farewell till the last day.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK,
ON HER LAST ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

SAFE, from where war's aggressive cannon
roar,
Welcome, great princess! to your native
shore.
Oh could that air first breath'd but charm
to rest
Those sacred sorrows which invade your
breast!
Could well-remember'd scenes, henceforth
bid cease
Sad recollection, and to mind give peace!
Lovely, as when beneath Kew's* rising shade,
These eyes beheld you first a blooming maid;

* Kew is thus described by Leland in his *Cyanea Cantio*: "Cheva, vulgò Kew, villa elegans; ædes autem non multis ab hinc annis constructæ (tempore Henrici 7mi.) à quodam penuarii, ut ego audivi, præfecto.—Cheva, commonly called Kew, an elegant village, with a house built not many years since (in the time of Henry the Seventh) as I have heard, by a certain clerk of the kitchen."

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When care and grief no anxious hour em-
ploy'd,
And each bright morning rose to be enjoy'd.
Such, madam, were your early joys and
mine;
My joys and sorrows if I durst entwine
With your auguster fate, because on earth,
The self-same year and month to both gave
birth.

CHEVENSIS.

ON THE FLUCTUATION OF GREAT
HOUSES AND LARGE ESTATES.

BY THE SAME.

WHAT'S an estate? my friend, you see
it change
From the wild heir thro' various hands to
range:
Who now owns Cannons, once of Chandos
pride?
(Of which so truly Pope has prophesy'd)
The house in fragments sold to half the town,
The lands a gambler's heir for master own!
Such was, sir Gregory Page, thy house's fate;
And such shall be of others, soon or late.

3 Q

OVID

OVID TO PERILLA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN.

SPEED hence, my letter, oh! speed hence,
and bear

Safe to Perilla's breast a father's care.
Or thou wilt find her rapt in converse sweet
With her lov'd mother in some blest retreat,
Or deeply pensive in secluded bowers
Culling bright wreaths and gay Parnassian
flowers:

Whate'er her task, she'll leave that task
for thee,

And ask at once a thousand times of me.
Tell her I live, but, so that life's a load,
All tasteless of the balm by time bestow'd:
Yet that I woo the obnoxious Muse again,
And seek to lose me in th' alternate strain.
Say too, with aught of her accus'd fire,
Does my Perilla sweep the Grecian lyre?
For nature, lavish of her gifts to you,
Gave beauty, chastity, and genius too.
This last to the Castalian springs I led,
Lest its rich essence from the vein had fled;
Pruned the young blossom in thy virgin
years,

And bade it quicken with the fruit it bears:
Thus, if that ardour in thy breast remains,
Thy harp shall yield to none but Lesbian
strains.

But ah! I fear the gloom my fate inspires,
Chills the warm thought, and damps the ri-
sing fires:

Sad with the memory of thy father's woe,
Say, less energetic do thy numbers flow?
While Heaven allowed, the pleasing task
was mine

To read thee, as I wrote, each polished line;
Or pause upon thy verse with anxious love,
Or, if you loiter'd, bid the blush reprove.
Haply, because my books have injur'd me,
Thy favourite studies are abjur'd by thee?
Banish the fear, only beware thy lay
Teach frail weak woman, nor to love nor
stray:

Away with sloth, the dull idea spurn,
And to thy sacred toils, dear maid, return.
A day shall come, that lovely face of thine
To grim old age its roses must resign;
That form, which now so delicate appears,
Stoop down, enfeebled with a weight of years;
And when 'she once was fair' young men
repeat,

Thou'lt weep, and call the looking-glass a
cheat.

Tho' worthy thou of an exhaustless store,
Thy wealth is moderate, yet suppose it more;
Fortune at pleasure gives and takes away,
And Cræsus turns an Irus in a day.*

* Or "Cræsus becomes an Irus in a day:"
but we then throw away the conjunction for
the sake of this word, which is, I think,
sacrificing the elegance of the couplet; at
the same time, I do not much approve of
turn, as here made use of. The Latin line
runs thus:

Irus et est subito, qui modo Cræsus erat.

But why with vulgar truths detain thine ear!
Our souls excepted, all is mortal here.
Depriv'd at once of country, home, and you,
Robb'd of all man can take, your father view;
His mind is left him still to soothe his care,
The power of Cæsar was un'vailing there!
And, when this frail outside shall be no
more,
Beyond the grave his deathless name shall
soar,
Long as proud Rome from her seven hills
shall see
The vassal universe on bended knee.
Thou too, my girl, whom happier leisure
waits,
Of such a noble spoil defraud the Fates.

SONNET,

ON READING OF THE DEATH OF HAYDN.

FATHER of modern music! thy sweet
strain

Has reach'd its final pause—a pause of
woe!

No more shalt thou melodious hush the main;
No more command the frozen heart to
glow!

No more, from thy full fraught and flowing
vein

Of richest harmony, the tide shall flow:
Thy softest strains now strike the ear with
pain,

And fill the wintry heart with dirgeful woe.
Strike the deep chords! ye minstrels of his
train,

And bid the saddest sounds of sorrow flow;
Alas! unstrung the lyre, and hush'd the
strain.—

Ah! now, round Haydn's grave the wild
winds blow!

Still shall ascending Hope sweet soothing
sing;

Still chase away the mourning minstrel's
tears:

The tuneful soul has soar'd on transport's
wing,

To harmonize the music of the spheres!
Still to fair hope the son of song shall cling,
Till Haydn's lyre supreme on high he
hears!

Jamaica.

A. R.

A MITE OF TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

ALAS! for Moore, the generous, wise,
and brave,

Who fought and fell in freedom's glorious
cause;

Alas! for Moore, who found a foreign grave,
And, ah! too soon, gain'd posthumous ap-
plause.

Blest be his memory, who well was tried!
And blest the honour'd land that gave him
birth!

'Twas in the arms of Victory he died:
Nor knew we then the sum of half his
worth.

And

And yet there are of baser mould a few,
But not amid the gallant bands of Moore!
Who on the hero's grave would nightshade
strew,

The gail of Slander on his glories pour!
There are who strive to blot the hero's name,
That name to every true-born Briton
dear:

There are who, envious of the hero's fame,
His masterly retreat ascribe to fear!
Accursed calumny! say, felt he fear
Who never shrunk from danger's frowning
form?

To Moore his honour more than life was dear;
Where'er he fought he met the onset-
storm!

Led he not on his Britons to the shock?

Flam'd not his falchion in the horrid van?
Corunna conscious saw him danger mock,
Saw every act proclaim the god-like man!
Oh, he was fram'd of British heart of oak!
And had unhallow'd Fate delay'd the blow,
His arm had struck the foe-defeating stroke:
Yea! laid the pride of the usurper low!

Moore was among the first in honor's race,
Humane of heart, munificent of mind:
May fair humanity for ever grace
The British name with manliest courage
join'd.

And, oh! may war's wild fiend depart in
peace,

Nor longer deluge earth with seas of blood;
May the fell tyrant soon from troubling
cease,

And France emerge from desolation's flood.

Alas! for Moore, the generous, wise, and
brave,

Who fought and fell in freedom's glorious
cause;

Alas! for Moore, who found a foreign grave,
And, ah! too soon, gain'd posthumous ap-
plause!

Jamaica.

A. R.

ODE TO WOMAN.

*Occasioned by reading a wretched Epigram de-
signed to satirize the Sex.*

"O! fairest of creation! last and best."

MILTON.

"Auld Nature swears the lovely dears

Her noblest work she classes, O!

Her prentice han' she tried on man;

And then she made the lasses O!" BURNS.

OH, woman! on thy faithful breast

The weary wand'rer seeks repose;

And, in thy fond affections blest,

Soon finds a cure for all his woes.

The wakeful son of worldly care

Sleeps softly in thy tender arms;

To Mammon he prefers his prayer,

But owns thy far superior charms.

Oh, woman! if life's prospects lower,

Thou bid'st the clouds fly far away;

And, e'en in sorrow's darkest hour,

Thy bright eye lends a cheering ray;

'Tis thine to balm the wounded soul

That with the world long time has war'd;

The storm of passion to control,

And melt the spirit frozen hard.

But, woman! wert thou heav'nly fair,

If all thy charms external shine,

If thou no mental beauty share,

Ah! what avail these charms of thine?

Unstable still is beauty's power

Whose base is built on outward form;

And short the rapture-gleaming hour

That oft precedes domestic storm.

Oh! if the glowing gem of mind

Illume the lovely female face;

If bright intelligence be shrin'd

With feeling in the form of grace;

'Tis then that beauty's beams impart

Her charms to intellectual eyes;

Then, if affection fix her heart,

Can man appreciate the prize?

Jamaica.

A. R.

CURSORY COMMENTS

ON THE DISAPPOINTED EXPEDITIONS
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

NAPOLÉON, now thy sun is set in night,
Ch—th—m shall plan, and C—st—r—h
shall fight!

ATACK A-DAY! that gentle C—st—r—h
And clever C—n—ng should so disagree,
As at each other's precious pates to pop,
Ere the reluctant l—d would shut up shop!
Was it, that stuck so fast in Flushing mud,
They still would slake their burning thirst
for blood?

And, since they could no longer Frenchmen kill,
Prove to the world, at least, their warlike will:
Yea, bravely swallow disappointment's pill!

WHEN next an expedition leaves our land,
By Ch—th—m, great in council, be it plann'd;
And give bold C—st—r—h the chief com-
mand!

GOD grant this expedition a-la-mode,
May shed no better blood than yet has flowed;
Nor make at home more mischief than abroad.

Jamaica.

PETER PEPPER-POT.

EXTEMPORARY,

ON READING THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS
OF THE LATE FAMOUS VICTORY GAIN-
ED BY CAPTAIN B—CL—Y OVER
"THE ENEMY" AT NEWMARKET.*

LO! Captain B—cl—y combats time,
And conquers in a glorious cause;
Shall not such deeds, in manhood's prime,
Secure posterity's applause?

* Having I g n e d in "sign consid-
eration" the high reaching ambition of the
subject of the subjoined attempt at epigram,
stronger than all his tribe of competitors and
imitators; and being particularly struck by
his late gallant march to Newmarket, (happy
field of ten-fold future fame!) where his
more than mortal efforts were crowned with
the

Magnanimous of soul! he soars,
Nor meanly seeks for vulgar fame:
He speeds not where the cannon roars;
Yet, far and wide extends his name!

the most splendid success, I could not repress a wish, a presumptuous wish, to celebrate, in bardic sort, the hero of modern days. Oh! that I were worthy to strike the ancient harp of Cambria; or give breath to Scotia's tuneful bagpipe! Then might I awake to sweetest sound the silent hills of Morven; and in sublimest strains proclaim throughout the earth, to each succeeding age, the doughty deeds of Fingal's regenerated race.

He speeds not in his country's cause,
Or to the senate, or the field;
No more the patriot meets applause,
The hero now the palm must yield.
To B—rd—y higher praise is due,
For he prefers a safer strife;
He still supports the scribbling crew,
And ev'n to ennui lends new life.
The faithful dog, and generous horse,
In highest faculties excel;
The ass in patience, bull in force—
And B—rd—y tries his talent well!
Jamaica.

FLACCE

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. KNIGHT, whose labours in examining and ascertaining the physiology of the vegetable creation are well known to our readers, has lately given to this learned society an account of the "origin and formation of roots." Former experiments had led him to conclude, that the buds of trees invariably spring from the alburnum, to which they are always connected by central vessels of greater or less length; and in the present communication he means to shew, that the roots of trees are generated by the vessels which pass from the cotyledons of the seed and from the leaves, through the leaf-stalks and the bark, and that they never, under any circumstances, spring immediately from the alburnum. The radicle in the seed has been generally supposed to be analogous to the root of the plant, and to become a perfect root during germination: this opinion Mr. Knight supposes to be founded in error. "A root," he says, "in all cases with which I am acquainted, elongates only by new parts which are successively added to its apex, and never, like the stem or branch, by the extension of parts previously organized;" and it is owing to this difference in the mode of growth of the root, and lengthened plumule of germinating seeds, that the one must be ever obedient to gravitation, and point to the centre of the earth, while the other must take the opposite direction. But the radicle of germinating seeds elongates by the extension of parts previously organized; and, in many cases, raises the cotyledons out of the mould in which the seed is placed to vegetate. The mode of growth of the radicle, is therefore similar to that of the substance which occupies the

spaces between the buds near the point of the succulent annual shoot, and totally different from that of the proper root of the plant, which comes into existence during the germination of the seed, and springs from the point of the radicle. At this period, neither the radicle nor cotyledons contain any alburnum, and therefore the first root cannot originate from that substance; but the cortical vessels are then filled with sap, and apparently in full action, and through these the sap appears to descend, which gives existence to the true root. When first emitted, the root consists only of a cellular substance, similar to that of the bark of other parts of the future tree, and within this the cortical vessels are subsequently generated in a circle, inclosing within it a small portion of the cellular substance, which forms the pith or medulla of the root. The cortical vessels soon enter on their office of generating alburnous matter; and a transverse section of the root then shews the alburnum arranged in the form of wedges round the medulla, as it is subsequently deposited on the central vessels of the succulent annual shoot, and on the surface of the alburnum of the stems and branches of older trees.

If a leaf-stalk be deeply wounded, a cellular substance, similar to that of the bark and young root, is protruded from the upper lip of the wound, but never from the lower; and the leaf-stalks of many plants possess the power of emitting roots, which power cannot have resided in the alburnum, for the leaf-stalk contains none; but vessels, similar to those of the bark and radicle, abound in it, and apparently convey the returning sap; and from these vessels, or from the fluid which they convey, the roots emitted

ted by the leaf-stalk derive their existence. If a portion of the bark of a vine be taken off in a circle, extending round its stem, so as to intercept entirely the passage of any fluid through the bark, and any body which contains much moisture be applied, numerous roots will soon be emitted into it immediately above the decorticated space, but never immediately beneath it; and when the alburnum in the decorticated spaces has become lifeless to a considerable depth, buds are usually protruded beneath, but never immediately above it, apparently owing to the obstruction of the ascending sap. The roots which are emitted in the preceding case, do not appear in any degree to differ from those which descend from the radicles of generating seeds, and both apparently derive their matter from the fluid which descends through the cortical vessels.

Mr. K. anticipated the result of this and other experiments mentioned by him; "not," says he, "that I supposed that roots can be changed into buds, or buds into roots, but I had before proved that the organization of the alburnum is better calculated to carry the sap it contains from the root upwards, than in any other direction; and I concluded that the sap, when arrived at the top of the cutting through the alburnum, would be there employed in generating buds, and that these buds would be protruded where the bark was young and thin, and consequently afforded little resistance: I had also proved that bark to be better calculated to carry the sap towards the roots than in the opposite direction; and I thence inferred, that as soon as any buds, emitted by cuttings, afforded leaves, the sap would be conveyed from these to the lower extremity of the cuttings by the cortical vessels, and be there employed in the formation of roots."

Both the alburnum and bark of trees contain their true sap; and as this, like the animal blood, is probably filled with particles which are endued with life, Mr. K. conjectures that the same fluid, by acquiring different motions, may generate different organs, than that two distinct fluids should be necessary to form the root, and the bud and leaf. When alburnum is formed in the root, that organ possesses, in common with the stem and branches, the power of producing buds, and of emitting fibrous roots; and when it is detached from the tree, the buds always spring near its upper end, and the roots near the op-

posite extremity. The alburnum of the root is also similar to that of other parts of the tree, except that it is more porous, probably owing to the presence of abundant moisture during the period in which it is deposited. Perhaps the same cause may retain the wood of the root permanently in the state of alburnum; for if the mould be taken away, so that the parts of the larger roots which adjoin the trunk be exposed to the air, such parts are subsequently found to contain much heart wood.

In opposition to the opinion that fibrous, like bulbous roots, of all plants, are only of annual duration, it is observed that, with regard to the latter, nature has provided a distinct reservoir for the sap, which is to form the first leaves and fibrous roots of the succeeding season; but the organization of trees is different, and the alburnum and bark of the roots and stems of these, are the reservoirs of their sap during winter. When however the fibrous roots of trees are crowded together in a garden-pot, they are often found lifeless in the succeeding spring; but this mortality does not occur in the roots of trees when growing under favourable circumstances in their natural situation.

In a future communication, the author means to point out the causes which direct the roots of plants in search of proper nutriment, and which occasion the root of the same plant to assume different forms under different circumstances.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN laid before the society an account of some experiments on the most advantageous method of constructing a Voltaic apparatus.

His battery consisted of upwards of ninety-two thousand square inches in surface, each plate being four feet by two; and it was charged with a mixture of three parts of fuming nitrous, and one part of sulphuric acid, diluted with thirty parts of water. With this battery he fused completely eighteen inches of platina wire, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch in diameter, in twenty seconds, and ten inches of iron wire, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch thick: charcoal was burnt, giving out an intense brilliancy. But on imperfect conductors it had not the slightest effect; and on the human body it was hardly perceptible: and it had scarcely any effect on the gold leaves of an electrometer. But with a second battery, consisting of two hundred pair of plates each, about two inches square, placed in half-pint pots of common queen's-ware, and rendered active by

by some of the liquor used in exciting the large battery, to which was added a small portion of fresh sulphuric acid, he readily decomposed potash and barytes: in that state it produced the metallization of ammonia with great facility; it ignited charcoal vividly; it caused great divergence in the leaves of an electrometer; and it gave a vivid spark after being in action three hours. Hence it is inferred, that Mr. Davy's theory is accurate, viz "that the intensity increases with the number of plates, but that the quantity of electricity increases with their size." Thus the platina wire being a perfect conductor, and not liable to be oxydated, presents no obstacle to the free passage of the electricities through it; which, from the immense quantities given out from so large a surface, evolve, on their mutual annihilation, heat sufficient to raise the temperature of the platina to the point of fusion. With the iron wire the effect was different, on account of the low intensity of the electricity, (sufficiently proved by its not causing any divergence of the gold leaves of the electrometer) which being opposed in its passage by the thin coat of oxide formed on the iron wire at the moment the circuit is completed, a very small portion only of it is transmitted through the wire. To the same want of intensity is to be attributed the inability of the large battery to decompose the barytes, and its weak action on imperfect conductors in general. The small battery, on the contrary, exerts great power on imperfect conductors, decomposing them readily; although its whole surface is more than thirty times less than that of the great battery: but in point of number of plates, it consists of nearly ten times as many as the large one. The long-continued action of the small battery, shews the utility of having cells of a sufficient capacity to hold a large quantity of liquor; and in large combinations, a certain distance between each pair of plates is absolutely necessary to prevent spontaneous discharges which will otherwise ensue. Mr. Children also made experiments to ascertain whether there was any striking distance in the Voltaic spark; and he found that with twelve hundred and fifty plates, four square inches surface each, the striking distance was about $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in length, and he assumes, that by increasing the number of the plates, the striking distance will also be increased.

"The absolute effect," he says, "of a Voltaic apparatus, seems to be in the compound ratio of the number and size of the plates: the intensity of the electricity being as the former, the quantity given out as the latter; consequently regard must be had in its construction to the purposes for which it is designed. For experiments on perfect conductors very large plates are to be preferred, a small number of which will be sufficient; but where the resistance of imperfect conductors is to be overcome, the combination must be great, but the size of the plates may be small; but if quantity and intensity be both required, then a large number of large plates will be necessary. For general purposes, four inches square will be found to be the most convenient size."

Mr. EVERARD HOME, in examining the internal structure of a *Squalus maximus*, met with a peculiarity in the intervertebral substance of the spine, not hitherto noticed; an account of this substance, as found in fish and quadrupeds, he has laid before the royal society. It is fluid of the consistence of liquid jelly, with a tendency to coagulation. In the squalus, the form of the cavity is nearly spherical, capable of containing three pints of liquid. The fluid being incompressible, preserves a proper interval between the vertebræ to allow of the play of the lateral parts, which are ligamentous and elastic, and forms a ball round which the concave surfaces of the vertebræ are moved, and readily adapts itself to every change which takes place in the form of the cavity. The elasticity of the ligaments, by its constant action, renders the joint always firm, independently of any other support, and keeps the ends of the vertebræ opposed to each other, so that the whole spine is preserved in a straight line, unless it is acted on by muscles or some other power. When a muscular force is applied to one side of the spine, it stretches the elastic ligament on the opposite side of the joint, and as soon as that force ceases to act, the joint returns to the former state, which is one of the most beautiful instances in nature of elasticity being employed as a substitute for muscular action. The extent of the motion in each particular joint is undoubtedly small, but this is compensated by their number, and the elasticity of the vertebræ themselves. Fish in general have their vertebræ formed with similar concavities to those of

of the squallus maximus; these, when dead, contain a solid jelly, but in the living state it is found fluid.

The structure of the intervertebral joint, which appears to be common to fish in general, is evidently contrived for producing the quick vibratory lateral motion, which is peculiar to the back-bones of fish while swimming, and enables them to continue that motion for a great length of time, with a small degree of muscular action. This joint is not met with in any of the whale tribe, whose motion through the water is principally effected by means of their horizontal tail: in them the substance employed to unite the vertebrae, is the same as in quadrupeds in general. The external portion is firm and compact; ranged in concentric circles, with transverse fibres uniting the layers together, it becomes softer towards the middle, and in the centre there is a soft pliant substance without elasticity, but admitting of extension more like jelly than an organized body, corresponding in its use to the incompressible fluid of fish. In the hog and rabbit, in the central part, there is a cavity with a smooth internal surface of the extent of half the diameter of the vertebra, in which is contained a thick gelatinous fluid; so that in some quadrupeds there is an approach towards the intervertebral joint of the fish: but in the bullock, sheep, deer, monkey, and man, the structure corresponds with that of the whale. In some animals, as the alligator, the vertebrae through the whole length of the spine have regular joints between them, the surfaces are covered with articulating cartilages, and there is synovia and a capsular ligament. In the

snake there is a regular ball and socket-joint between every two vertebrae; so that the means employed for the motion of the back-bone in different animals, comprehends almost every species of joint with which we are acquainted. It appears then, that the intervertebral substance of the human spine does not consist entirely of elastic ligament, dense in its texture at the circumference, and becoming gradually softer towards the centre; but the middle portion is composed of materials which render it very pliant, though not at all elastic, fitting it to keep the vertebrae at the proper distance from each other, so as to admit of the action of the lateral elastic ligaments. "When this knowledge," says Mr. Home, "is applied to the treatment of curvatures of the spine, a complaint so commonly met with in young women, whose strength does not bear the necessary proportion to the growth of the body, it will shew the great impropriety of overstretching the intervertebral ligaments, since in that state the central substance no longer supports the vertebrae, and the joints must lose their proper firmness, which will be attended with many disadvantages."

Mr. Brande has analysed the substance described, and he finds it to approach nearer to mucus, or mucilage, than to any other animal fluid. By mucus, he means a glary fluid, which does not mix readily with water, which is neither coagulated by heat or acids, and which does not form a precipitate with solutions containing tannin. Though it resembles mucus, it is, under certain circumstances, capable of being converted into modifications of gelatine and albumen.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

. *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Rev. Mr. HAYTER, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who has been superintendant for his Royal Highness of the Herculaneum MSS. since the year 1802, has just arrived in London from Palermo. We regret to have it confirmed that the whole museum at Portici, including 1500 of those MSS which had not been unfolded, and 230 originals which had been unfolded, partially or wholly, by Mr. Hayter, were suffered to fall into the hands of the French, notwithstanding

the repeated remonstrances of this gentleman to the Neapolitan court to have them removed, or sent to England. We learn however, that Mr. Hayter had previously copied and corrected NINETY-FOUR of those which he had unfolded, and that these copies, which are fac-similes, were transmitted by him to the Prince of Wales, and have since by his Royal Highness, through Lord Grenville, been presented to the university of Oxford. Among these was a Latin poem, which Mr. Hayter conjectures to have been

been a composition of Varius, the friend of Virgil. Of this Latin poem, as well as of an ingenious treatise on Death, by Philodemus, the fac-similes have been engraved. Unfortunately, his Sicilian majesty also left behind him at Naples, engraved fac-similes of three books and a half of Epicurus de Natura, of which the discovery was an invaluable acquisition; but we have the pleasure to announce that the fac-simile copies of those and other four books, are among the ninety-four now at Oxford.

A Miscellaneous Collection of Critical Observations from the manuscripts of the late Professor Porson, purchased by Trinity college, Cambridge, will shortly be given to the public by Professor Monk, Mr. DOBREE, and Mr. BLOMFIELD; the three gentlemen to whom this task has been entrusted by the master and fellows of the society.

Dr. DRAKE has in the press, under the title of the Gleaner, a selection of Essays from scarce or neglected periodical papers, with an introduction and notes. It will be speedily published in four volumes octavo, and will form an elegant and useful accompaniment to the various editions of our classical essays.

Dr. Stock's Life of Dr. Beddoes is in the press. It will comprise an analytical account of the doctor's numerous writings, both published and unpublished.

Mr. WESTALL, R.A. exhibits his own pictures and drawings at his house, No. 54, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

On the jubilee day (25th October last), a couple of small bells were made to ring by means of the electric column, lately invented by M. DE LUC, of Windsor. It is conjectured, that a small clapper may by this column be kept in motion for years together without stopping: if so, not only might the jubilee day have been celebrated by the ringing of miniature bells, but the whole jubilee year. Should this contrivance be brought to that state of perfection which it is supposed it may be in time, many persons, there is little doubt, who do not consider the subject philosophically, will be led into an error, by imagining that the perpetual motion is at last discovered. The principal obstacle to the continuance of the motion, through all the changes of the atmosphere, appears to be the want of a very accurate insulation of some parts of the apparatus.

An English gentleman, lately escaped from France, has in the press, a Picture of Verdun; being an interesting state-

ment of every circumstance connected with the detention of our countrymen. This work contains: An account of their arrestation; detention at Fontaine and Valenciennes; confinement at Verdun; incarceration at Bitche; amusements; sufferings; indulgences granted to some; acts of extortion and cruelty practised on others; characters of General and Madame Wirion; list of those who have been permitted to leave, or who have escaped, out of France; occasional poetry by Mr. Concannon, Sir William Cowper, &c. and anecdotes of the principal Detenus.

Dr. PEARSON's Lectures on Physic and Chemistry will re-commence in George-street, on the 4th of June.

Dr. REID will commence his summer course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Friday the 15th of June, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Dr. STANCLIFFE's Lectures are continued every evening at nine o'clock precisely, at the Lecture Room, 11, Took's-court. A series of Lectures on Practical Agriculture, and the Drill Husbandry, by the Rev. JAMES COOK, M.A. another series of select Lectures on Architecture, by M. W. SHEPPARD; and a fourth, on the Elements of Commerce, by the Rev. M. WILSON, M.A. will be speedily given at the same room.

A second edition of Dr. WORDSWORTH's Reasons for declining to subscribe to the British and Foreign Bible Society will appear in a few days. It will be accompanied by an answer to a Letter to Dr. Wordsworth, in reply to his Strictures on the British and Foreign Bible Society, by Lord Teignmouth, president of that society.

The whole of the very rare and valuable Collection of Foreign Plants, some of which have never been seen in this country before, late the property of the Hon. C. F. Greville, deceased, on Paddington Green, were purchased on Monday the 2d of April, in one lot, by JENKINS and GWYTHER, Nurserymen; and may now be seen, by applying to them for tickets, at their Nursery in the New Road.

A third and last volume of the Temple of Truth is in the press, under the title of Additional Studies; and may be expected in the course of next month.

A work to be called the Mathematical Repository, containing, 1. Two hundred and forty questions both in pure and mixt mathematics; almost all of which are

are entirely new, and in general each is accompanied with several solutions by different mathematicians. 2. Thirty-three original essays on mathematical subjects. 3. Several mathematical memoirs, extracted from works of eminence, chiefly the transactions of learned societies. By THOMAS LEYBOURN, of the Royal Military College: it is in forwardness.

No. XX. of BRITTON'S Architectural Antiquities, contains seven Engravings of Roslyn Chapel in Scotland; with historical descriptive accounts of Waltham Abbey Church, and Hedingham Castle: and the author announces his intention of devoting more plates to elucidate the architecture of that very singular chapel.

The author of the Scientific Dialogues will publish in the first week of June, a volume of Letters on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, and other branches of science pertaining to the material world. These letters are addressed to a youth settled in the metropolis, and they are illustrated with twenty plates beautifully engraved.

The Pleasures of Possession, a poem, by Mr. VERRAL, surgeon, of Seaford, is in the press: it will form an interesting counterpart to the Pleasures of Hope and Memory, and those who have seen it, speak of it as a poem of equal, if not superior, merit.

The Life of Thomas Paine is in hand, and nearly completed, by CLIO RICKMAN. This work will be an impartial and comprehensive memoir of that great man.

The Clarendon press at Oxford is bringing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch to a conclusion. The accuracy of Mr. COLLINGWOOD will be displayed in several of the classics.

Messrs. BLISS are proceeding with a laudable zeal and correctness in the republication of the best continental editions of the Greek writers.

A Statement of Facts respecting the late Insurrection in India, delivered to the Governor-general on his arrival at Madras, by WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. second in council, will shortly be laid before the public in an octavo volume.

Lord KEXYON will very shortly publish his sentiments on the Roman-catholic Question.

The lovers of angling will soon be gratified with an exact reprint of the first edition of WALTON'S Complete Angler; the plates will be exquisitely engraved on MONTHLY MAG. No. 199.

silver, and the printing be executed in a style of corresponding beauty. The number printed will be limited. The rarity of the first edition of the favourite work is not its only nor its chief recommendation; it is valuable as being the earliest specimen of that style of writing, and really curious, as it differs from all the other editions in having only two persons engaged in the dialogue, Piscator and Viator; whereas every subsequent edition has the three persons, Piscator, Venator, and Auceps.

Mr. GEORGE COLMAN has in the press a Translation into familiar blank verse of the Comedies of Terence.

Mr. RAMSDEN is about to publish some Cases of the Cure of the Derangements of the Testicles, illustrative of their being sympathetic with the urethra; and showing that most of the diseases of that gland hitherto deemed incurable, are perfectly within remedy. The same gentleman is also preparing some Cases of Hydrocele, in which a radical cure has been effected, without recourse to any of the operations at present practised for that purpose.

An Abridgment of HOOKER'S Ecclesiastical Polity, in an octavo volume, will speedily appear.

The Rev. A. P. SCARGILL is preparing for publication a Hebrew and English Dictionary on a new plan, without points.

Mr. CRABB has in the press a third part of the Preceptor and his Pupils, containing an elucidation of synonymous words in the English language.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMS, curate of Stroud, will shortly publish a small volume of Poems, illustrative of subjects moral and divine, with an Ode on Vaccination, addressed to Dr. Jenner.

COWPER'S Translation of Homer into English blank verse, illustrated by fifty engravings from the paintings and designs of Fuseli, Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Westall, &c. will speedily be published in four octavo volumes. The engravings were originally designed for a splendid edition of Pope's translation, of which the letter-press of the large-paper copies were destroyed by fire.

The Rev. DAVID SAVILLE, of Edinburgh, is printing a series of Discourses on the peculiar Doctrines of Revelation, in an octavo volume.

The Rev. Dr. BAKER, of Cawston, Norfolk, has put to press the Psalms evangelized, in a continued explanation, which is intended to be comprised in an octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr. DAVIES, of Ipswich, proposes

proposes to publish, in a duodecimo volume, the last sixteen sermons on Grace, of the Rev. Christopher Love, with an account of his Life.

An octavo edition of Lord VALENTIA'S Travels is preparing for the press, with many corrections, and some abridgments of the less important parts of the narrative.

An interesting volume, entitled Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the years 1760 and 1776, by ALEXANDER HENRY, esq. may shortly be expected.

The justice, honour, and humanity, of the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom, has been lately appealed to, for their concurrence in the measures now promoting amongst the most eminent bankers and merchants in the city, in behalf of the ancient, but greatly injured, family of the late Sir CHARLES CORBETT, bart. deprived of their paternal inheritance of many thousands per annum, and the present baronet reduced to an inferior station in the East India Company's employ. It seldom happens that a claim so eminently merits the generous aid of the affluent and noble families of the kingdom for one of their own order, as from the Corbett line have descended several of the first families. In failure of issue from the last Sir Richard Corbett, who was member of parliament for the town of Shrewsbury more than thirty years, the late Sir Charles became entitled to the estates. He was frequently invited to the family mansion, introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir; and in public assemblies and other meetings, he was avowed by him as successor to his estates; pursuant to which he made his will when at the age of 68, in which he gives all his estates, manors, &c. to him and his heirs: and, lest any doubts should arise as to his intention of giving his estates to the issue of Sir Charles, he adds a codicil, making a strict settlement on the issue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and republishes his will in six successive codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The will and codicils are in the hand-writing of the testator; but at length when the baronet was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of all his former purposes, a seventh codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard), leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of 100l. per annum only, and giving all his estates to his steward. The present Sir Richard unhappily does not possess the

means of recovering his right, being in an inferior situation in the East India Company's employ; but, nevertheless, has a mind sensible of the injuries sustained; and a long period of depression has sunk him to obscurity with all the distresses of unmerited poverty. There are now more than a competent number of witnesses to prove these facts; and a few respectable characters acquainted with this extraordinary case, have concurred to procure a subscription for the purpose of raising them from their present distresses. They presume to call upon the nobility and gentry to concur in this humane and honourable measure.

At a late meeting of the Society of Schoolmasters, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 26th of December last, Mr. HAMMERSLEY, a friend and patron of that institution, delivered a written address, of which the following is the substance:

"To save myself the trouble of much writing and oral explanation, I propose to state some of the reasons which have induced me to become an advocate in the cause of the society of schoolmasters. A melancholy occurrence in a school where I had two sons, first brought me to the knowledge of this excellent institution. The family of the master, consisting of six children, was, by a singular calamity, left totally destitute of protection and support; and I was applied to, among other parents, to contribute to their relief. The example was set by the committee of the society of schoolmasters, who commenced a subscription among themselves; for their institution, being then in its infancy, had not funds to afford much relief. A sum, however, of nearly five hundred pounds was soon raised, and these helpless children were snatched from poverty, and protected by the society; and most of them have since been placed in respectable situations. Seeing the good effects of the society in this prominent case, I became immediately a subscriber to their charitable fund, and have had the good fortune to procure them many benefactors. It should be observed here, that they have another fund, called the joint stock, which is entirely supported by the schoolmasters themselves, and whose families alone are entitled to its benefits; and this part of the institution gives the society a greater stability, by ensuring the regular attendance of its members. But their charitable fund, which is supported by general subscription, may be beneficially applied to any extent, being intended for general relief; for numberless indeed are the objects of this part of the institution, in the persons of decayed schoolmasters and ushers, and of their destitute widows and orphans. To this may be added, if the fund should become

become considerable, that means will be afforded of giving rewards and premiums to teachers of distinguished merit and ability; to which ushers, as chiefly holding the labouring oar, will most likely succeed. What an expansive field is here before us! If encouragement be given to good teachers, we may reasonably hope that they will exert themselves to obtain the rewards, which will be both honourable and profitable; for the enlightened committee of this society, who know how to estimate the feelings as well as the wants of their brethren, will, no doubt, suggest various ways to gratify the objects of their attention, and spur them on to laudable industry and emulation. Thus the country may expect, by degrees, that an improved set of teachers will arise; and from improved teachers we shall find better scholars: the mind will be opened and meliorated, and sound principles inculcated. But the more immediate purpose of this institution is to relieve and protect the aged, the helpless, and the unfortunate: and it is not a little remarkable, that 'while almost every other profession is provided with asylums, either by institutions of national munificence, or by endowments of private bounty, schoolmasters alone have yet made no appeal to the generosity of the public,' although no class of men have a stronger claim on public gratitude; nor is there any occupation that has a more rapid tendency to exhaust the powers, both of body and mind, than the labours of a school when conscientiously discharged. As humble instruments have been, not unfrequently, the means, in the hands of Providence, to work great ends, so I have already had much satisfaction in seeing very liberal encouragement given to this institution, merely on my stating its object and plan; and the approbation which has been thus manifested by many wise, good, and exalted persons, gives me confident hopes that the society will in time be greatly patronized, and produce extensive benefit to the country."

At the general half-yearly meeting of the society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools in England, Wales, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, held on the 11th of April, the committee reported, that within the last half year seventy-eight schools had been added to those which were previously upon the society's list. Since the commencement of this institution, the society has distributed 285,672 spelling-books, 62,166 testaments, and 7714 bibles, to 3348 schools, containing upwards of 270,000 scholars; in addition to which the sum of 4176*l* has been given for the payment of such teachers as could not be procured without pecuniary reward. Among the details which mark the progress of the society, the committee particularly ad-

verted to the result of their proceedings in the islands, and in Ireland. In the Isle of Man alone, fourteen schools, comprehending a total of 1030 scholars, are now established; and at Dublin a Sunday School society has recently been formed with the promise of speedy and extensive operation

FRANCE.

M. PARMENTIER has published some reflections on the *hypnum crispum*, a species of moss, proposed, on account of the dearness of wool, as a substitute for stuffing mattresses and furniture. The moss, which is of a moderate length, and has a somewhat fragrant smell, grows upon trees, particularly beech, is gathered in August and September, and when beaten like flocks, does not retain moisture or form into lumps like them. It is little liable to decay, and it is only necessary to dry it in the shade to preserve its fragrance. Neither sweat nor urine produces any fermentation in this moss, as it does in wool; but lest moisture should cause it to germinate, it may be steeped in lime-water, which destroys its power of vegetation. It is said to be free from the property of imbibing and communicating contagion, which animal substances possess.

M. GAUSS, a correspondent of the National Institute, has this year obtained the prize-medal, founded by the celebrated Lalande, for the author of the best astronomical memoir.

According to a calculation by M. COQUEBERT MONTBRET, the French empire at present contains the following population: inhabitants who speak the French language, 28,126,000; the German, 2,705,000; the Flemish, 2,277,000; the Breton, 967,000; the Basque, 108,000: forming a total of 38,262,000.

The Ionian Academy, instituted at Corfu, the ancient Corcyra, has announced, that, after the example of ancient Greece, it will every four years decree various Olympic prizes for the promotion of the arts and sciences. At these Olympic festivals, the prize will be adjudged to him who, during the preceding four years, has written the best work in the modern Greek language, and produced the best modern Greek translation from a foreign language, particularly the French. The olive wreath with which the victor is to be publicly crowned, will be hung up in the academy, with an inscription recording his name, work, and country. The first distribution of prizes is fixed for the 15th of

of August, 1812; which is the first year of the 648th olympiad, according to the calculation of ancient Greece. The prize is to consist of a medal, with a bust of Bonaparte, and the inscription: *Napoleon, benefactor and protector*. On the reverse is the legend: *To genius the grateful academy*. The inscription round it will contain the name of the successful candidate, the title of his work, and the number of the olympiad. This medal will be of iron.

The Society of Emulation, of Colmar, has been for several years successfully engaged on projects of important agricultural improvements, to be introduced into the department of the Upper Rhine; and its views in this respect are powerfully seconded by baron Desportes, the prefect of that department. Among these ameliorations may be instanced the plan for an extended cultivation of the mulberry-tree, in order to form establishments for breeding silk-worms: a culture which will be the more desirable, as from local circumstances, which are not likely to be removed, the vineyards in this department are much on the decline. There have been already formed very considerable nurseries for this tree, which will soon afford materials for numerous plantations; and in addition to these, the society have lately acquired three hundred trees of the growth of five years, which will enable them to begin their observations and experiments with silk-worms immediately. In the first place, however, they found it necessary to procure a good elementary treatise on the cultivation of the mulberry-tree. In consequence of an application which they made to such of their own members as possessed any experience on this subject, M. CALVEL, who was before known as the author of some excellent works on plantations of this kind, as well as on general subjects of agriculture, undertook to supply this desideratum; and his composition has given so much satisfaction to the society, that they have resolved to print it in the French and German languages, and to present the author with a gold medal of the value of three hundred francs (12l. 10s.)

GERMANY.

Mr. JAMES ANGELO, a native of the frontiers of Austria, has succeeded in preparing flax-wool from various plants, never before used for that purpose, and of which a considerable number grow spontaneously without the slightest cul-

tivation. Though this wool is not a complete substitute for foreign cotton, it however produces a stronger thread, which is particularly fine and fit for any kind of woven stuff. The experiments of M. Angelo having been tried and approved of by a committee of select, learned, and skilful, workmen, his Austrian majesty was pleased to enable him to prosecute his invention on a larger scale; binding him, at the same time, to publish the manipulation of the properties of the plants, and of the whole previous process of this new material or spinning. The emperor therefore commanded that a large house at Tola should be appropriated to this ingenious gentleman, for the establishment of a manufactory of stuffs from this wool, and that a capital of 20,000 florins should be advanced to him out of the public funds, with the promise that after the lapse of three years, if the manufactory attained such a degree of perfection as to produce in the first year 500cwt. of goods, in the second 1,000cwt. and the third 1,500cwt. the 20,000 florins should become his own property, and that he should receive for each of the two years, 25,000 florins more, as the reward of his industry, in addition to the premises belonging to the manufactory. He has however been obliged to make known the secret of his invention, and the whole course of his proceedings, and to give instruction to any of his majesty's subjects wishing to form a like establishment.

M. EBEL, of Bavaria, has recently published a geological work on the structure of the Alps, which is reported to contain much novelty, and to coincide entirely with the experiments made by Humboldt. According to their system, it is not true that granite is the nucleus of the surface of the earth; on the contrary, we find as many strata of granite as of any of the other integral substances of mountains. These strata of stones in the mountains were formed by crystallization in the sea of Chaos, and are found in a great measure on the same line from Savoy to Hungary. The earth, according to these ideas, resembles a prism of crystal, the edges of which have been worn away by the flux and reflux of the waters, without the ruins of these points having entirely filled up the cavities. This view of the subject is expected to lead to important results; but it will at the same time discourage those

who still hope to find the solid nucleus of the earth. It begins to be embraced by the geologists of the continent, in preference to the systems which they had before adopted.

ITALY.

In the month of October last, a fresh search was made for antiquities in the ruins of the ancient Pompeii, by order of their Neapolitan majesties. On this occasion, the CHEVALIER ARDITI, superintendant of the Royal Museum, presented several pieces of ancient pitch, a vessel full of wheat, a piece of coral, several beautiful paintings, and a lamp of baked earth in the form of a leaf, and bearing a Latin inscription. This lamp was covered with a very fine varnish, or vitrification, which gave it a silvery or pearly appearance. It seems therefore that those authors are mistaken, who assert that this vitrification was not invented till the fifteenth century, by a Florentine sculptor. Their majesties having expressed a desire to have some of the ruins dug up under their own inspection, the workmen had the good fortune to find several pieces of money of various denominations; a number of bronzes, among which was a very fine vase, and an urn for wine; some articles formed of bones; a great quantity of glasses, of various shapes and sizes; and in particular, several vases improperly denominated Etruscan, with Latin inscriptions. They also discovered various works in marble, some comic masks, a few small but elegant altars, adorned with basso relievos and weights, marked on the upper side with cyphers. Hitherto only a single subterraneous habitation, erroneously called a cantino, but which ought rather to have been named cryptoportico, had been found at Pompeii. In the recent excavations, another, consisting of several stories, was discovered. It is remarkable, for having in one corner, a pipe or tube of stucco, intended for the conveyance of smoke. This discovery seems to set at rest a question long agitated by the learned, whether the ancients were acquainted with the use of vents or chimnies for carrying off smoke. In the same apartments were found several pieces of marble and alabaster, valuable on account of the basso-relievos and inscriptions with which they are adorned. Their majesties then proceeded to a *triclinium*, or dining-apartment, recently discovered. The walls are covered with paintings in the best

taste, representing fishes, birds, and game of all kinds. Here are three couches of masonry, in perfect preservation, upon which the ancients reclined during their meals; and near them is still to be seen a marble foot, which must have served to support the table.

RUSSIA.

The celebrated traveller, M. HENDENSTROM, has paid a second visit to the countries discovered to the north of Siberia, which are denominated in the best maps, the country of Listickof, or Sannikof. He has found them to be only an island; but farther to the north, this traveller discovered a country watered by considerable streams, which he thought formed part of the continent. He examined the coasts to the extent of one hundred and seventy wersts, and found them covered with great trees petrified, and lying in heaps one upon another. The hills are formed of scarcely any thing but slates, petrified wood, and coal. This country he has named New Siberia. In his researches there, M. Hendenstrom has found the claws of a gigantic bird, which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are described as being each a yard in length. The Yakuts have assured him, that in their hunting excursions, they have frequently met with skeletons, and even feathers, of the bird. This discovery cannot fail of proving interesting to naturalists, since it strengthens the probability that, together with the Mammoths, Mastodontes, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, species of corresponding dimensions, and in all probability a world quite different from our own.

M. KARAMSKIN, historiographer to the emperor, is diligently employed upon a History of the Russian Empire. He has already brought it down to the time of Dmitriji Donskoi; but does not intend to give the result of his labours to the public, till he has arrived at the epoch of the elevation of the Czar Michali Fedorowitsch to the throne. It is said that M. Karamsin has received considerable assistance from the Wolhynian Annals, discovered by him, together with the ecclesiastical ordinances of John, metropolitan of Kiow, cotemporary with Nestor, and the code of Prince Swatoslaw Olgowitsch, who lived in the 12th century; as also from the Russian Chronicles of the fourteenth century,

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taste, representing fishes, birds, and game of all kinds. Here are three couches of masonry, in perfect preservation, upon which the ancients reclined during their meals; and near them is still to be seen a marble foot, which must have served to support the table.

RUSSIA.

The celebrated traveller, M. HENDENSTROM, has paid a second visit to the countries discovered to the north of Siberia, which are denominated in the best maps, the country of Listickof, or Sannikof. He has found them to be only an island; but farther to the north, this traveller discovered a country watered by considerable streams, which he thought formed part of the continent. He examined the coasts to the extent of one hundred and seventy wersts, and found them covered with great trees petrified, and lying in heaps one upon another. The hills are formed of scarcely any thing but slates, petrified wood, and coal. This country he has named New Siberia. In his researches there, M. Hendenstrom has found the claws of a gigantic bird, which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are described as being each a yard in length. The Yakuts have assured him, that in their hunting excursions, they have frequently met with skeletons, and even feathers, of the bird. This discovery cannot fail of proving interesting to naturalists, since it strengthens the probability that, together with the Mammoths, Mastodontes, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, species of corresponding dimensions, and in all probability a world quite different from our own.

M. KARAMSKIN, historiographer to the emperor, is diligently employed upon a History of the Russian Empire. He has already brought it down to the time of Dmitri Donskoi; but does not intend to give the result of his labours to the public, till he has arrived at the epoch of the elevation of the Czar Michali Fedorowitsch to the throne. It is said that M. Karamsin has received considerable assistance from the Wolhynian Annals, discovered by him, together with the ecclesiastical ordinances of John, metropolitan of Kiow, cotemporary with Nestor, and the code of Prince Swatoslaw Olgowitsch, who lived in the 12th century; as also from the Russian Chronicles of the fourteenth century,

century, transmitted to him from Moldavia.

COUNT SANTI, the Russian envoy at the court of Stockholm, has just published a Statistical and Topographical *Tableau* of the Grand Duchy of Finland. This work displays the industry and knowledge of the author, as much as his translation in French verse of the master-pieces of the Swedish poet KELLGREN, announces his talents and refined taste.

GREECE.

M. FAUVEL, a correspondent of the French National Institute, and resident at Athens, has addressed a letter from that place to M. MONGEZ, from which the following is an extract:

"I have already informed you of a discovery that has been made here, on the subject of the ancient Athenian festival called Hydrophoria, concerning which our knowledge before was very imperfect. This was a ceremony in memory of Deucalion's flood, and its celebration consisted partly in casting vessels into wells and streams of water. On the 10th of July, 1808, M. Roque, a French merchant residing here, having employed some workmen to clean out his well, which is situated near the entrance of the *agora* (the market,) they found several remains of antiquity, which have served to throw a light on this point. The first objects of their discovery were a quantity of common earthenware vases, unvarnished, of different forms and sizes. Fifteen feet below these, were about twenty Athenian medals of bronze, representing incidents in the story of Theseus, and bearing the legend ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. There was also a handsome marble figure of a philosopher, with scrolls bound together lying at his feet: this piece was only eight inches in length, and of capital workmanship; but the head was wanting. With these were several articles of figured bone, bodkins, syringe pipes, spatulas, ear-pickers, and dice; the last much resembling those used at present: all these articles had become of an emerald colour, through the operation of the water, which appeared of a vitriolic quality. There were, besides, artificial pine-apples and peach-stones, very little injured by time. The well in question is of the depth of a hundred feet: at the bottom were found some thin leaves of lead, which I unfolded, but they bore no marks of having been used for writing on. On some of the vases are written the following names, with a pen and ink: ΧΑΜΟΦΟΙΤΟΥ, and ΚΝ ΜΙΤΡΟΔΩΡΑΝΑ: and on a piece of lead, with a hole in it for the purpose of putting a string through, is written ΕΙΧΙΔΩΡΟΥ. One of the vases is still covered with bitumen, and was certainly used for keeping wine: it has no handles, and is pointed at the bottom, and

twenty inches high. Another has two handles fastened on at its neck, which is only a third part narrower than the lower part: the bottom is flat, and the vase itself is two feet high."

MEXICO.

Few parts of North America have been the subjects of mineralogical research in so great a degree as this country. The mines with which it abounds, have been explored by the Spaniards with much care: the government has encouraged scientific chemists to analyse the ores, and has established a seminary of mineralogy at Mexico. The Mineralogical Tables of M. KARSTEN, superintendent of mines to the king of Prussia, have been translated into Spanish by don ANDROS MANUEL DEL RIO, and printed at Mexico, with an addition of peculiar value, adapting them to the state of the science in that country. The first four columns of the tables contain the classes, orders, genera, and species, of the minerals; and the sixth, the ingredients of which they are composed, according to the latest investigations. In the fifth column, don Andros has given a capital example of mineralogical topography, by indicating the particular places in the district of Mexico, in which the minerals described by European writers have been discovered; leaving blank those articles which have not come within his observation, to give an opportunity to students and others of supplying these deficiencies. By these means we may venture to hope that in the course of a few years we shall possess a knowledge not only of all the minerals of Mexico, but likewise of the spots in which they are found. Don Andros has besides given, in his edition of these tables, many original particulars concerning the four classes of earths, stones, salts, and metals: he has also added to the value of his work, which is printed in small folio, by an account of the fossils that have been lately described by M. HAUY in his Mineralogy; and has made use of information which he has derived from M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller.

DON ANDROS DEL RIO has also published at Mexico, the second part of the Elements of Oryctology, arranged according to the system of M. WERNER. This work, which was composed expressly for the use of the royal school of mineralogy, is embellished with three geological engravings, designed from the opinions of Humboldt on the structure of the earth.

Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.

Professor GEORGE MÜLLER, of Schaffhausen, announces the speedy appearance of the posthumous works of his late brother, the historian of Switzerland. They will form eighteen volumes. His Universal History, in twenty-four books, will be published in the course of the present year. This work is founded upon extracts made by the deceased from 1833 historical works, ancient and modern.

A society for the education of the blind, has lately been established at Zurich. The present number of pupils is fifty; and what is singular, the head master, M. FUNKE, is blind. He is described as an excellent teacher, and an ingenious mechanic.

The calamities experienced at different times in Switzerland, from the sudden rolling down of prodigious masses of

rock, and other component parts of mountains in the Grisons, have suggested to the government the propriety of employing M. ESCHER, a geologist of Zurich, to survey that country. He has accordingly published the result of his enquiries, from which it appears that the valley of Nolla, behind the village of Thusis, and the valley of Plesner, near Coire, are threatened with the visitation of avalanches, unless measures of precaution be speedily adopted.

POLAND.

The Royal Society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw, has published an address to the Polish nation, the object of which is to procure contributions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a splendid monument, intended to be erected to the immortal astronomer and mathematician, COPERNICUS, in Thorn, his native city.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, 1810.

Συμφερετὴ δ' ἀρετὴ πέγει ἀνδρῶν, καὶ μάλα λυγρῶν.

Nāi dē kai x' ἀγαθοῖσιν ἐπισταίμεσθα μάχεσθαι.
Homeri Iliad. lib. xiii.

THE above is the motto which the academy of the British School of Painters have chosen for their catalogue of this year, and which the learned Dr. Clarke thus renders:

"Utilis—certe—in—unum—collata virtus
est virorum, etiam valde imbellium:
Nos autem et cum fortibus novimus pugnare."

Pope, in the following couplet:

"Not vain the weakest, if their force unite;
But our's, the bravest have confess'd in fight."

And Cowper, in the following energetic lines:

"The feeblest and the worst
Find strength in union; and our force in arms
Has foil'd, ere now, the bravest and the best"

Some wicked wits might apply the above quotation to a resignation of the presidency, the encouragement of architecture, architectural lectures, &c. but—*verbum sat*.

On Monday, April 30, the forty-second exhibition of the Works of British artists was opened to the public. The works exhibited amount to 905, and are in the following proportion;—About 15 histori-

cal pictures, 36 fancy subjects, 220 portraits, (exclusive of about 210 miniatures,) 50 landscapes, 20 subjects of still life and flowers, 140 architectural drawings and designs, 50 pieces of sculpture, of which 34 are busts.

The following members of the academy are among the exhibitors:

ACADEMICIANS.	exhibits
Beechey, sir William	8
Bourgeois, sir Francis	4
Copley, John Singleton	1
Callcott, Augustus Wall	2
Daniell, Thomas	2
Fuseli, Henry	1
Flaxman, John	2
Howard, Henry	8
Lawrence, Thomas	4
De Louthembourg, P. J.	2
Marchant, Nathaniel	1
Nollekens, Joseph	7
Northcote, James	8
Owen, William	8
Phillips, Thomas	5
Rigaud, J. F.	2
Rossi, Charles	1
Stothard, Thomas	3
Shee, M. A.	7
Soane, John	7
Turner, J. M. W.	3
Thomson, Henry	2
West, Benjamin	1
Woodford, S.	4

ASSOCIATES.

Bigg, W. R.	2
Bone,	

	exhibits
Bone, Henry	4
Clarke, Theophilus	4
Downman, John	3
Daniell, William	1
Drummond, Samuel	7
Dawe, George	1
Garrard, George	5
Gandy, Joseph	3
Hone, Horace	2
Oliver, A. J.	8
Reinagle, P.	5
Westmacott, Richard	2
Ward, James	8

ASSOCIATE ENGRAVERS.

Fittler, James

Making 39 exhibitors, members of the academy, out of 459, the whole number exhibiting; and forming 149 articles, furnished by the Royal Academy, out of the whole number, 905, exhibited.

This exhibition does not, from the paucity of historical pictures and other works of that class of art which requires an exertion of the mental powers, rank so high as some of preceding years, yet though it fails comparatively with past years, it has positively a considerable claim to a high degree of praise. The encouragement (as far as employment may be so called,) that is now afforded to the artists of the British school, is flattering to their talents, and proves that a taste for the fine arts is very generally diffusing itself through the nation; which, if rightly directed, will prove of high advantage to British art, and stamp its character high in the temple of taste: but if suffered to run riot after effect and manner, may probably sink it below the level of the Dutch and Flemish schools of fac-similists and face-painters.

The historical works demand the first attention; and the first which strikes attention, and which, from its immensity of size, cannot be easily passed over, is

3. *Hercules, to deliver Theseus, assails and wounds Pluto.* H. Fuseli, R. A.

This picture is composed in the usual nervous style of Fuseli, which seems founded on an aggravation of the style of Michelangiolo. The drawing is vigorous and extravagant: Hercules is well poised, muscular, and boldly foreshortened; Pluto is terrific; Proserpine too livid in color, and graceless in form: Night is admirably imagined, and Cerberus characteristic. The colouring may be suited to the scene; but the flesh cannot, by any licence of language, be called carnation, neither is it naturally fleshy.

4. *Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son.* G. Dawe, A.R.A.

This is among the best historical pic-

tures of the year: Andromache is kneeling at the feet of Ulysses, grasping his robe energetically with her right hand, while her left arm encircles her beloved Astyanax, whom a soldier, is rudely snatching from her protection: Ulysses sternly wraps himself in his robe with a denying aspect. The scene is at the tomb of Hector; and the ruins of Troy are smoking in the distance: the united are well preserved, the action is well told, and no needless accessories for the sake of what is termed grouping, disturb the simplicity of the story. The drawing is excellent, the expression of Ulysses and Andromache well imagined, and the whole of the picture carefully and well finished.

51. *Calypso, after the Departure of Ulysses.* Telemachus, Book I. S. Woodford, R. A.

This has somewhat of the affectation of sunny effect, and faces in demi-tint, that marked Mr. Woodford's pictures of last year. Calypso is gracefully imagined; and the picture is, on the whole, an excellent one.

92. *Christ teacheth to be humble.* B. West, R. A.

This is a variation of the president's picture in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, with fewer accessories. Mr. West's well-deserved fame does not rest on this picture, which, notwithstanding its rapidity of execution (report says 15 days) does not appear at all slight or sketchy. It is firmly, though thinly, painted: Christ is dignified and mild; the carnations of the child, and female by its side, are bland and natural. The sweetness of the chiaroscuro, diffused over the picture by local colours and shades, is one of its greatest merits; and renders it as delightful to the eye as it is satisfactory to the mind.

114. *Titania, Puck, &c.* H. Thomson, R. A.

Titania is asleep on a bank; her starry crown and sceptre, tipped with a butterfly, form a rich accessorial and characteristic fore-ground. Puck is waggishly retiring. This is a fancy piece of that merit which deserves to be reckoned among the stock works of the British school.

142. *The Death of the Earl of Argyle.* J. Northcote, R. A.

This truly historical picture deserves the most serious attention from every admirer of the grand and sublime in history. Argyle (according to the anecdote related in Mr. Fox's history of the early part of the reign of James the Second, page 218,) is calmly enjoying a sweet

sweet and tranquil slumber; a member of the council who condemned him, is regarding him with the strongest marks of horror and compunction at seeing this extraordinary sight only two short hours previous to his execution: the goaler is pointing with the key of the prison to his sleeping prisoner. It is difficult to say which is best treated in this fine picture; the horror, remorse, and conscience-stricken countenance of the counsellor, the calm and truly tranquil appearance of Argyle, or the penetrating countenance of the goaler. It could not be treated better; neither are the smaller minutiae less observed; the painting of the costume is as fine a piece of pictorial deception as canvas can boast.

Among the portraits most deserving notice, for graceful attitudes and excellent colouring, are—32. Portrait of lord Grenville, by T. Phillips, R. A.; 61. Lord viscount Castlereagh, by T. Lawrence, R. A.; 72. A Lady of Quality, sir W. Beechey, R. A.; 189. Countess Cowper, W. Owen, R. A.; 197. O. Gilchrist, esq. F. S. A., J. Lonsdale; and some others that will be mentioned next month. In landscape: Turner, Calcott, Barker, Pether, Mrs. C. Long (honorary,) are pre-eminent. In fancy subjects: Owen, Thomson, and Howard. In architecture: Soane, Gandy, Porden, Gwilt, Wilkins. And in sculpture: Flaxman, the hon. Mrs. Damer (honorary,) Rossi, Westmacott, Bubb.

(To be continued.)

The Water-colour Exhibition, Mr. Westall's ditto, and some others, are deferred for want of room till next month.

The Surrey Theatre, (late the Royal Circus,) altered, &c. under the Direction of C. A. Busby, architect.

Every public work of architecture deserves either censure or praise, and should be noticed according to its merits, to deter unfit men from corrupting the national taste, and bringing discredit on the nation by their ignorant whims and absurdities. This theatre was originally erected by Mr J. Donaldson, jun. (now deceased) for the purpose of equestrian feats; the place of the pit was therefore a ride, and the boxes kept low. Mr. Busby has substituted a pit which, by running under the boxes, is thereby rendered very spacious. The small height of the boxes must have been a considerable difficulty, but it is well surmounted: the rest of the alterations are—making a cupola ceiling springing from arches, supported at their springings by eagles; making a

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new orchestra, and proscenium, and newly decorating the fronts of the boxes: the whole is tastefully designed; and, with the exception of the figures in the proscenium, which are too straggling and negligently grouped, it is rendered the finest summer theatre in London.

INTELLIGENCE.

Proposals are just issued for publishing by subscription, a print from the picture of the Blind Fiddler, painted by D. Wilkie, A. R. A. in the collection of sir George Beaumont, to whom it will be dedicated; the size of the print will be 24 inches by 19, to be engraved in the line manner by J. Burnett. The price of the prints, one guinea and a half; proofs, three guineas. Printed proposals, with full particulars, may be had of Messrs. Boydell and Co. 90, Cheapside; Mr. Wilkie, 84, Portland-street; Mr. Burnett, 4, Oxendon-street, Haymarket; by whom subscriptions are received. Mr. Burnett is the engraver who engraved the print of the Jew's Harp, after the same painter, which was noticed in the Magazine for January last.

Mr. Soane, professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, has announced his intention of publishing (and that it is in the press,) an Explanation of the Causes of the Suspension of his Lectures at the Royal Academy in the last season, with observations on the new law of council for prohibiting their lecturers from animadverting on the works of living British artists; with plates illustrative of some modern buildings. This certainly does require some explanation; and it is happy for the students that the professor has undertaken it, and it is much to be hoped that it will lead to a re-commencement of them next winter.

British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—The directors of this patriotic society met on Thursday, the 17th ult. at their rooms in Pall-mall, for the purpose of awarding premiums to the successful candidates for the prizes in historical painting. The following is their decision:—To Mr. Haydon, the premium of one hundred guineas for his historical picture of "*The Assassination of Dentatus*." To Mr. Hilton, the premium of fifty guineas for his historical picture of "*The Surrender of Calais*." Critical observations on both these pictures may be found in the Magazine for last month.

CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The noblemen and gentlemen, with his highness the Duke of Gloucester as president, patrons of the plan for the

3 Q encouragement

encouragement of engraving drawn up by the Chalcographic Society, met again, after several prior meetings, on Wednesday the 16th at the Clarendon Hotel, when the plan was finally arranged, and ordered for publication: of which, our limits this month will only permit a short abstract, and is as follows: 170 shares of one hundred guineas each, which will raise a sum of seventeen thousand guineas, to be invested in the funds by the trustees. This sum, with the interest, will enable the engravers to execute, in their best manner, twenty plates in all; ten of which will be in the line manner, of the size of the Death of General Wolfe, by Woollett; six in the stippled or dotted manner; and four in mezzotinto. The subjects are to be chosen from the works of the most eminent ancient and British masters: sixteen of them are to be historical, and four landscape. The shareholders are to be remunerated, by

proof impressions from the plates; and a museum, a school of engraving, with a fund for decayed artists, form also a part of this plan, which shall be more fully detailed next month, with some remarks as to its real utility in forwarding the higher class of engraving.

The second number of the "Fine Arts of the English School," will be published about the middle of the present month.

There are nearly ready for publication, two highly-finished engravings of the interior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, under the patronage of the very reverend the Dean of Westminster, combining precision of perspective representation with that species of effect most characteristic of this celebrated and interesting specimen of the florid Gothic, and on a scale sufficiently large to admit of much detailed architectural information; from original drawings by John Morton, jun.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Sweet Charity;" a Glee for five Voices, as sung by Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Bianchi, Messrs. Brabam, Vaughan, and Bellamy. Composed by T. Attwood, esq. 2s.

THIS glee is set *à la ballata*, in two verses. The melody is as pleasing as natural; and the adjustment of the bass and inner parts, is at once ingenious and scientific. In a composition necessarily so simple in its style, Mr. Attwood has rejected all affectation of *point* and *imitation*, and judiciously confined himself to the plain harmonization of the upper part. The whole is well compressed in the piano-forte accompaniment, which will prove no unwelcome accommodation to juvenile practitioners.

The favourite Air of "Hope told a flattering Tale," with Variations for the Violin, and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, (*ad libitum*). Composed by Thomas Powell. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Powell has adapted his variations to this justly favourite air with peculiar felicity; they are of a cast at once suited to his theme and to the genius of the instrument for which they are intended. It at the same time is but candid to say, that to the accompanying part he has given all that was necessary, and no more. To those families in which both the violin and piano-forte are practised, this little production will be found very acceptable.

"My Henry shall return again;" a New Ballad for the Piano-forte. The Music composed by John Parry. 1s.

The style of this little ballad is characterized by a due simplicity, and the expression, if not forcible, is correct. A pleasant easy flow of thought, no way deficient in connection, is a just fact of its praise, and argues much facility in this light species of vocal composition.

"Shall I wasting in Despair;" a Canonet for two Voices. Composed by J. Clarke, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has set these words with his accustomed taste and truth of expression. The change of the *mode* at the words "Shall my cheeks look pale with care," and that of the *time* at "If she think not well of me," are highly judicious, and produce effects that cannot but strike every cultivated ear.

"My Poor Dog Tray;" or, the Irish Harper's Lamentation; a favourite Ballad. Composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"My Poor Dog Tray," the words of which are from the pen of the ingenious author of the "Pleasures of Hope," is set with judgment and feeling. The points on which the poet rests his effect have not been neglected by the composer, nor are the bass and piano-forte accompaniment ill adjusted.

"When Summer's Sun;" a Duet, sung by Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Taylor. Composed by Mr. Davy. 1s.

Mr. Davy has more strongly tinged the present melody with the Scottish style than most imitators of the Caledonian hards; indeed, with very few exceptions, it is pure Scotch, and goes far to prove the versatility of this ingenious composer's imagination. Perhaps however "When Summer's Sun," as Mr. Davy has managed it, is rather a dialogue than a duet, the two parts being taken up more in succession than combination.

"Invitation to the Bee;" a Glee for four Voices, as sung by Mrs. Bianchi, Messrs. Goss, Harrison, and Bellamy. The Words by Charlotte Smith. The Music composed by Thomas Attwood, esq. 3s.

Mr. Attwood has given to these charming words a melody and combination of parts perfectly suitable to the subject, and that do as much credit to his fancy and science as to his taste and judgment. Where the poetry is faithful to nature, and the music is modelled from the poetry, the production must be good; and such we pronounce the "Invitation to the Bee."

"The Cricket;" a Ballad. Written by Mrs. H. West, and inscribed to Miss Pole. The Music by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad is highly appropriate to the sense of the words, that is, to what sense they have; and the piano-forte accompaniment is highly analogous to the subject, especially in the concluding movement of each verse.

No. 2, of a Series of analyzed Fugues with Double Counterpoints. Composed for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Organ, by A. F. C.

Kellmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 5s.

The present number of this useful work follows up the promise of the first, and well serves to elucidate the principles of the fugue and of double counterpoints, as taught in the theoretical works of this ingenious and sedulous author, while it avoids troubling the amateur with the less entertaining study of long and dry treatises.

"The Dead Robin;" a Ballad. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

This little ballad is set with considerable pathos. The melody is sweetly expressive; and the general effect is that of simplicity and nature. The introduction of the minor third in the second verse, ought not to escape our particular notice; it is fraught with meaning, and will not be lost upon the auditor of real taste and feeling.

"'Tis Nothing but Love;" a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The simplicity of this little ballad will not fail to recommend it to the notice of the lovers of natural and unaffected melody. The notes move to the words and the sentiment, and successfully enforce the ideas of the author.

The lovers of musical curiosities will be glad to learn, that, in a few days, Mr. Parry, the composer of several favourite ballads, and agreeable exercises for young piano-forte practitioners, will publish a rondo, under the title of "The Persian Dance," in which will be introduced an imitation of a small pipe used by the shepherds in Persia, somewhat resembling the English flageolet, and described to Mr. Parry by his Excellency the Persian Ambassador.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH MANTON'S, (DAVIES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE,) for Improved Time-Keepers.

THIS invention consists in a machine for time-keepers to act in vacuo, and it is so constructed that they may be wound up in vacuo, without admitting the external air. We could not, without the aid of plates, give such a description of this instrument as would be intelligible; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with an account of the good effects to be derived from it. "The advantages,"

says the patentee, "of time-keepers going in vacuo are, the unequal pressure of the atmosphere will be prevented; for when the air is heavy, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum are retarded, when the air is light, they are accelerated; but by these inventions of time-keepers going in vacuo, the vibrations of the balance or pendulum will be more uniform; the sea-air, damps, and dust, which are so injurious in rusting, corroding, and clogging the movements of the time-keepers, are totally excluded. The

The oil in vacuo will be also preserved in a more uniform fluid state, and not so liable to be glutinous as when exposed to atmospheric influence. Great care should be taken to have a good air-pump so as to exhaust the air as much as possible; for the more perfect the vacuum, the more correct will be the motion of the balance or pendulum.

These inventions of time-keepers to go in vacuo, and to be wound up in vacuo when required, without admitting the external air, will be of great advantage in being applied to clocks or watches. The form, or shape, and manner of constructing or making the apparatus of the instruments, or machines, or the materials or the substances they are made of, for containing time-keepers, clocks, or watches in vacuo, may be varied; also, the materials or the substances, or the form, or the shape and manner of constructing or making the instrument or machine for winding time-keepers, clocks, or watches when in vacuo, may be varied, provided that no external air is admitted."

MR. A. F. DE HEINE'S, (EAST SMITH-FIELD,) for *Improvements on Printing and Stamping Presses.*

Instead of applying a screw for the power, Mr. Heine applies two sectors, or a sector and cylinder, or a sector and roller to move one against the other by a single or compound lever. In the figures attached to this specification, we have a representation of the head of the piston, under which is the platten or dye; in the centre of it is a hole, in which the spindle moves by a lever. Another figure shews the moveable spindle with two opposite sections. The lever, whether single or compound, is fixed to the spindle, and by means of it the piston will be depressed as in the common screw, with this difference, that as the descent of the piston decreases in velocity, the power must increase in the same proportion: in the screw the descent is equal, consequently the power is equal. This motion may be reversed, by putting the opposite sectors at the top of the piston; and the cylinder or roller on the moving spindle, will produce the same effect. In case the power is applied to a fly-press, it may be adapted to it by putting the part that acts instead of a screw, through the hole in the head of the press, and fixing the fly-lever above the head of the press; then, by turning the spindle by the fly-lever, the sectors

will act in the manner of a screw with an increasing power. The sectors, and the part which comes in contact with them, must be made of iron, steel, brass, or any other hard substance; steel, or iron case-hardened, is best esteemed by the patentee.

MR. PETER WARBURTON'S (COLRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE,) for a *New Method of decorating China, &c. with Metals, which Method leaves the Metals, after being Burned, in their Metallic State.*

In the application of this invention, the patentee employs gold, silver, and platina, in three methods. First, he takes an impression from a plate of copper; the oils are rubbed with a boss into the figure engraved on the plate; the plate is then cleaned, to take off all the oil except what fills the part on which the figure is engraved; a substance composed of glue and isinglass, called a bat, is then applied to the plate, and the impression is taken off by means of a boss or roller. This impression is transferred from the bat to the earthen-ware, china, or glass, and the preparations of gold, silver, &c. such as are employed by painters to produce metallic appearances, are laid on the earthen-ware, china, &c. with cotton-wool, or any other substance fit for the purpose: it is afterwards cleaned off, and put into the oven or kiln, in the usual way. In the second method, when the figure is charged, and the plate cleaned, Potter's printing-paper, previously sized, is applied to the plate, and the impression taken off, and transferred from the paper to the earthen-ware, by means of flannel, and other fit substance. The metallic preparations are then applied, and the vessels put into the kiln. By the third method, Mr. Warburton mixes such preparations of gold, silver, and platina, as are made use of by painters to produce the metallic appearances called burnished gold and silver, and steel lustre, with the necessary oils. This mixture, in a liquid state, is then laid upon the figure, engraved on a plate of copper, or any substance on which an engraving can be made, and rubbed in with a dabber: the plate is afterwards cleaned with a piece of leather, called by printers a handcuff or a hand boss. Potter's printing-paper, being previously sized in the usual way, is then applied to the plate, and an impression of the figure is taken off by means of a Potter's printing

printing-press, and transferred to the earthen-ware, china, or glass, intended to be decorated by means of a rubber. The paper is then taken off, leaving thereon the impression, and it is afterwards put into the oven or kiln in the usual way. Gold, silver, and platina, must be printed upon the glaze of earthen-ware and china; gold, silver, and platina, printed upon earthenware, china, or glass, in burning, burnishing, and in all other respects, are treated in the same manner as gold, silver, and platina laid on with a pencil, are treated.

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tern of cold water, by which means the colour will be extracted, the water will be rendered more proper for brewing, and it will filter very clear; or by making an infusion of the skins in warm water, or even by boiling them in water; or, lastly, by first moistening the skins as long as they will imbibe any water, and then mixing them with beer which is already made, and stirring the whole together, once a day for about a week. This last method is the most efficacious, and it will at the same time clarify the beer. The principal part of this discovery is, that the roasted skins will of themselves colour porter to any tinge, or they may be used in connection with, and in aid of, any other colouring matter.

Vinegar and malt-wine should be brewed from pure ground malt, carefully separated from the skins: they will, unquestionably, contain a less quantity of essential oil than at present, because this oil resides chiefly in the acrospire, which will be separated at the same time: the parts which are separated may be used to colour porter. The spirit distilled from wash brewed in the same manner, will also be more neutral or clearer than at present.

The only apparent difficulty in this method of brewing is, the care that must be taken in order to prevent the ground malt from clotting together. In brewing porter, however, the admixture of the roasted husks diminishes the cohesion of the malt; the same end is obtained by adding the roots (commonly called malt-dust) of the malt to the flour thereof, which also gives the beer more flavour. But there will not, in any case, be any danger of the ground malt clotting together if the water is put first into the mash-tun, and the ground malt sifted into it, or by any means put in a divided state, which may be very easily executed.

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In cases likewise of confirmed pthisis, there can be little doubt that bleeding proves generally injurious, by the weakness which it aggravates or occasions. In instances even of hopeless consumption, it hastens the march of an inevitably fatal malady, it hurries those steps which are unalterably pointed towards destruction. By no dexterous management of the reins, can we turn this disorder out of its course, but we may restrain, in some degree, the rapidity of its progress, and cause it to move at a more leisurely and easy pace to the grave.

Several recent cases have demonstrated, or rather illustrated to the reporter, the inexpediency of mothers who are sickly and consumptive suckling their children. Without considering whether the taint or germ of any specific disease can be communicated through such a medium, there can be little doubt that the milk of a healthy cow is preferable to that which is secreted by the breast of an unhealthy woman. Many female parents are apt in this way, to inflict upon themselves as well as their infant offspring, serious and irreparable mischief, from a mistaken sense of maternal obligation. Violations of duty are sometimes not more injurious than erroneous conceptions, with regard to its dictates and its limits.

The only other case which the reporter means at present to notice, is that of an unfortunate man who became a victim to the disastrous issue of a variety of commercial speculations. The same blow which deranged his affairs, produced a disorder of his reason. His finances and his faculties fell together. The phantoms of imagination indeed survived, and seemed to hover over the ashes of his understanding. The demon of speculation, which had before misled his

his mind, now possessed it entirely. His projecting spirit, which was always more than moderately intrepid in the maniacal exaltation of his fancy, took a still bolder and sublimer flight. Some of his schemes reminded the reporter of another madman, who planned, after draining the Mediterranean, to plant it with apple-trees, and establish a cyder manufactory on the coast.

In such cases, we do not so much pity the insanity as the misfortune to which it owed its birth. In better times it has been remarked by professional writers, that it was not the unforeseen depressions, but the unexpected elevations, of fortune, which most frequently gave rise to mental aberration.

May 21, 1810, J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE late king of Sweden, Gustavus IV. resides at Basle, in Switzerland.

TURKEY.

A French army under General Marmont is forming on the frontiers of Turkey; and it is reported at Vienna, that the Austrians are to take part against that empire. The avowed object of the projected coalition, is to compel the Porte to break off all connection with England.

Mr. Adair, the British ambassador at Constantinople, has addressed a letter to Mr. Merry, the consul at Smyrna, in which he says, that the French government had insisted on the grand signior going to war with England; but that the threats of France had been disregarded, and every demand injurious to our friendly relations with Turkey, rejected with indignation: that power being determined to assert its independance to the last, to adhere to its treaties, and, if necessary, to put forth its whole force to maintain them.

ITALY.

On the 28th ult. was published at Rome an imperial decree, dated at Compiegne the 17th of the same month, according to which, every ecclesiastic, secular, or regular, in that city, not being a native of the departments of Rome or the Trasimene, was, within fifteen days from the day of its publication, to withdraw therefrom, and to repair to his native diocese. Natives of the two departments specified were also to retire from the city to their respective dioceses. All the secular priests resident at Rome were, within two days, to present themselves before the director-general of the police, and to declare their names and places of nativity, and their intention of obeying the imperial decree. The superiors of convents were, within the same space, to deliver in lists of the clergy under their superintendence. Special provisions will be adopted as to the Irish, Scotch, Sicilian, Maltese, Armenian, Greek, and Asiatic clergy; and all others who may be prevented, by political

circumstances, from returning to their own countries.

FRANCE.

A French decree relative to American property in France, dated so far back as the 15th of March, was published on the 8th instant. It orders that all American property under sequestration shall immediately be sold: that all Americans shall depart without delay from the French territory, under pain of being arrested; and that the decree shall be sent to the powers of the north for their adoption. This measure was suggested by the act of the American legislature, who some time ago decreed, that all French and British ships entering the ports and waters of the United States, should be liable to be sequestered.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The late king of Spain, Charles IV. still resides at Marseilles, with his spouse, the queen of Etruria, and the prince of peace.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, at Almeida. The brigades of Generals Hill, Payne, &c. were concentrated on the Turon, and occupied Rio Seco, St. Pedro, &c. The advanced corps under General Hill being at Castle Bom, within about ten miles of the head-quarters of the enemy.

The divisions of Regnier and Loison had rejoined the army of marshal Ney, which about the 1st instant was reinforced by a corps of 10,000 from Valladolid, and further succours were daily looked for. Lord Wellington's army was estimated at 60,000 men, of whom 23,000 men were British. Loison was at San Felices on the 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th of May the House of Commons, having resolved itself into a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the budget by observing, that the accounts then produced would not only afford the best means of forming a correct judgment how far the country was able to support its present burdens, but would be the best answer to those who were accustomed to take gloomy

gloomy views of the financial situation of the country. It would be highly satisfactory to know that such had been the produce of our revenues in that very year, when men of great weight and authority in that house anticipated a failure, that instead of the deficit they apprehended, there had actually been a very considerable increase.

The following is the general view of

THE SUPPLY:

The navy	-	£19,258,000
The army, including army for Ireland, and extraordinaries	-	20,307,000
The ordnance	-	4,411,000
Miscellaneous services	-	2,000,000
The vote of credit	-	300,000
Irish vote of credit	-	200,000
Subsidy to Sicily	-	400,000
Ditto to Portugal	-	980,000
		<hr/>
Total joint charge for the year		50,566,200
Interest of exchequer bills		1,600,000
Compensation to loyalty loan-holders		18,000
		<hr/>
Total		52,185,000
Deduct proportion for Ireland		6,106,000
		<hr/>

Total for Great Britain - £46,079,000

He next proceeded to the ways and means for meeting this supply.

WAYS AND MEANS:

Annual duty on malt, offices, and pensions	-	3,000,000
Surplus already voted for the consolidated fund of 1809	-	2,661,602
Surplus for the present year	-	4,400,000
War taxes	-	19,500,000
Lottery	-	350,000
Exchequer bills funded	-	8,311,600
Vote of credit	-	3,000,000
Loan	-	8,000,000
		<hr/>
Making a total of	-	£46,223,202

which exceeded the supply by £144,202.

Having stated to the house the total amount of the grants, he made some observations on the different items. As to the war taxes, they had last year produced 29,707,000*l.* The produce of the tax upon property actually paid into the treasury in the last year was 13,751,233*l.* of which sum the assessment had only been 11,400,000*l.* The excess of the receipts above the assessment of the year was 2,351,233*l.* It would not, however, be reasonable to calculate upon so large a receipt in the present year, as the excess of the receipts above the assessment, consisted of arrears which had been collected with great activity and success. There was no arrears due now of a later date than 1807, and the arrears which now appeared to be due were as follow:—For 1807, the arrears were 409,92*l.*; for 1808, 530,368*l.*; for 1809, 1,510,750*l.*; and for the present year, 6,241,403*l.* This last sum, however, could

not be properly called arrears, as the assessment for 1810 was to the 5th of April, which was only last month, and which sum is now in the regular course of collection. Since 1804 there had been granted, on account of the property tax, 115,880,000*l.* of which there had been received 107,441,478*l.* leaving a total arrear of 8,437,522*l.* There could be no reason to think that the receipts of the property tax in the present year, could fall short of 11,400,000*l.* and when he should add to them the estimated amount of the other war taxes, he thought he might fairly reckon on the whole amount of the war taxes for the year, at 19,400,000*l.* The average produce of the war taxes on customs during the last three years had been 2,050,000*l.* that should be taken at their produce in the present year, added to the 11,400,000*l.* it would form a total of above twenty millions.

He now came to the assessed taxes. The produce of these taxes the last year was 6,459,000*l.* The amount of arrears last year, in the assessed taxes, was not less than 600,000*l.* but the whole amount of such arrears, at present outstanding, did not exceed 300,000*l.* Making allowance for the arrears collected within the last year, he should take credit, on account of the assessed taxes, for 5,860,000*l.*

The accounts on the table would shew the committee, that the receipts under the head of stamps, had amounted last year to 5,193,000*l.* which was an increase above the receipts of the preceding year of the sum of 1,236,907*l.* This increase was, in some degree, owing as well to the collection of arrears, as arising subsequent to, and out of certain regulations which have been adopted on his own suggestion in the year 1803, in the act for consolidating the duties on stamps.

It might here be material for the satisfaction of the committee, to look to the state of the trade, manufactures, and commerce of the country. The official value of imports last year was 36,255,209*l.* The prosperous year of peace (1802), was only 31,442,318*l.* being an increase last year of nearly 5,000,000*l.* above the most prosperous year of peace. The exports of British manufactures last year amounted to 35,107,000*l.* in 1802 they were only 26,993,199*l.* being a difference of between 8 and 9,000,000*l.* in favour of last year.

After a few words from Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Tierney, the usual resolutions were agreed to.

The parties who had prepared lists for the loan waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 16th. Mr. Perceval had proposed to give for every 100*l.* sterling 130*l.* in the reduced 3 per cents, the rest in 3 per cent. consols. and the party willing to take the smallest quantity of that stock to have the loan. The sum wanted is eight millions for England, and four for Ireland.—Two of the lists, Goldsmid and Co. and Baring and Co. having made a similar offer, were declared

to be the contractors. The following were the biddings:

Goldsmid, Son & Moxon, Baring,	} £	s.	d.	per ct. con.
J. J. Angerstein,				
Battye, Ayton,				
Ellis.				
Barnes, Steers and Ricardo	} 12	18	0	Ditto
Roberts, Curtis, and Co.				
	} 13	10	0	Ditto

On the 21st Mr. Brand brought forward his motion relative to parliamentary reform. He adopted the course followed by Mr. Pitt in 1782, and merely moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the representation in parliament. The plan which he recommends is to disfranchise the rotten boroughs, and transfer an equal number of members to populous towns which have at present no representatives, giving the right of voting in towns to all householders paying taxes, and in counties to copyholders as well as freeholders; limiting the duration of parliaments to three years; altering the mode of elections so that the votes shall be collected in districts; and reducing the number of placemen and pensioners who have seats in the House of Commons. After a long debate, the motion was negatived by a majority of 234 to 115.

On the 21st, a numerous meeting of the livery of London was held at Guildhall, to consider of the rejection of their late petition to the House of Commons. Mr. Favell moved a string of resolutions, drawn up in as violent language as any of their precursors, reflecting on the House of Commons, and on the counter-declaration of the livery, signed at the London Tavern, in the most opprobrious terms; which was eloquently seconded by Mr. Waithman, and others. A new petition, corresponding with the resolutions, was read to the livery for their concurrence, which was assented to with great acclamations, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Alderman Combe.

1. Resolved—That the rejection of the House of Commons of our late humble address, petition, and remonstrance, appears to us a violation of our constitutional and indisputable right to state our complaints and grievances, and to call for relief and redress.

2. Resolved—That such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that hon. house.

3. Resolved—That we have viewed with mixed sentiments of indignation, concern, and pity, the address of certain persons styling themselves “an adjourned meeting of liverymen, held at the London Tavern, the 4th day of May,” inasmuch as the statements

contained in that address, imputing to the great body of their fellow-citizens, in common-hall legally assembled, motives and designs to “villify and degrade the legislature;” to “alienate the affections of the people from the government;” to “produce contempt and distrust of the House of Commons;” to “introduce anarchy;” and to “subvert the constitution;” are false assertions, originating with individuals who derive influence and emolument from the heavy burthens of the people.

4. Resolved—That amongst the names of those annexed to that address, appear the signatures of contractors, commissioners, and collectors of taxes; of placemen and place-hunters, with a long list of their agents, and clerks of their dependants, emissaries of minions.

5. Resolved—That it is undeniable that power, influence, threats, and delusions, have been employed, to prevail upon many to concur in the said address.

6. Resolved—That whilst we disclaim any imputation against the motives of several, who, by gross misrepresentations, by arts of the basest kind, or by downright intimidation, have been compelled to lend their signatures to the said address, it is to us a source of high consolation, that the address carries within it its own refutation, consisting only of allegations unsubstantiated, and of calumnies, which those who have propagated them must know to be groundless.

7. Resolved—That the said address appears to have for its real object the excitement of civil dissention, the increase of public abuses, and the further and fuller participation in the wages of corruption by many of those who have signed it, and who, taking advantage of the present unhappy contest between arbitrary privilege and constitutional freedom, have endeavored to confuse and distract the public mind, for the support and continuance in place of a corrupt, weak, and wicked administration.

8. Resolved unanimously—That in the years 1679 and 1680, under the infamous government of Charles the Second, the city of London, and other parts of the country, petitioned the king for the redress of grievances, and the sitting of Parliaments. That various counter-petitions were presented to his majesty, expressive of their abhorrence of the said petitioning, as tumultuous and seditious, and encroaching on the royal prerogative. That on the 21st of October, 1680, the Parliament met, and its first acts were to expel abhorrors, and to pass a vote, “That it is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the subject to petition the king for the calling of Parliaments and redressing grievances; that to traduce such petitioning as a violation of duty, and to represent it to his majesty as tumultuous and seditious, is to betray the liberty of the subject, and contribute to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom; and they appointed a committee

"to inquire after all those who have offended against those rights, and accordingly expelled several of its members, and petitioned his majesty to remove others from places of trust." That on the 29th of October, 1680, the Commons voted "That Sir F. Withers, by promoting and presenting to his majesty an address, expressing an abhorrence to petition his majesty for the calling and sitting of Parliament, hath betrayed the undoubted rights of the subjects of England; and that the said Sir F. Withers be expelled the House for this high crime." That for the exercise of the undoubted right of petitioning, the city charters were seized by a *quo warranto*; and it was argued for the city by Sir George Freby, then recorder, "That the constitution and the law of the land had given to the subject the right of petitioning, and of access to the supreme governor, to represent to him their grievances, and to pray a redress of them; and that the same law gave them also a right to state in their petitions those facts and reasons which caused their grievances, provided those facts were true." And further, "That as there was one part of the constitution which gave the king power to prorogue, so there was another part of the constitution that gave the subject an original right to petition for redress of grievances; and that therefore to punish a man for shewing in his petition those grievances which he desires to be redressed, and the causes of them, was the same thing as to deny him the right of petitioning; and that such denial would infer oppression and the most abject slavery; for, when subjects are misused and grieved, and are denied the liberty to complain, and pray the king to redress those grievances, or shall be punished for petitioning against them, they must necessarily be abject slaves."

9. Resolved—That these arguments having been overruled by venal judges, judgment was obtained against the city; the abhorrors for a time triumphed; the liberties of the people, with the right of petitioning, was subverted; and the succeeding monarch, in consequence thereof, driven from his throne and dominions. At the revolution of 1688, in the Bill of Rights, "the undoubted right of the subject to petition" was, among other things, "claimed, demanded, and insisted upon." This right has been of late again invaded, the people oppressed with unprecedented grievances and calamities, have been denied access to the sovereign, their petitions have been rejected by the House of Commons, and their grievances remain unheard and unredressed. The exploded doctrine of passive obedience has been revived in all its extravagance; and a new race of abhorrors have sprung up, who, like the abhorrors in the days of Charles the Second, by the foulest calumnies, by villifying and traducing the petitions of the people, are (in the emphatic language of the then House of Commons) "betraying the liberties of the subject, and contributing

to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of the kingdom." That as the corrupt participators in public abuse, under the mask of loyalty, subverted the liberties of the kingdom, and involved James the Second in ruin, so the corrupt and unprincipled of the present day, under the same legal pretence, would involve the country and sovereign in similar difficulties, if suffered to persist. It therefore becomes the imperious duty of every real friend to the country to resist their mischievous designs, by recurring to the genuine principles of the constitution, and by using every legal means for obtaining a full, fair, and free, representation of the people in Parliament.

10. Resolved—That inseparably attached to our glorious constitution, we admire, venerate, and will support and defend our king, our lords, and our commons, in their respective and collective capacities, with all their just prerogatives, rights, and privileges; but we can never consent to grant separately to king, lords, or commons, a power contrary to, and above, the laws of the land, which are and must continue to be the results of their collective wisdom and authority.

11. Resolved—That notwithstanding the rejection of our late petition, we still feel it our duty to give to the House of Commons every opportunity of hearing and redressing the grievances of the people, and that an humble address, petition, and remonstrance, be presented to that honorable House.

12. Resolved—That the said petition be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and ten Liverymen, and presented to the House of Commons by H. C. Combe, esq. one of their representatives.

13. Resolved—That the thanks of the Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, Sir Samuel Romilly, knt. M.P. and Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. for their able, constitutional, and independent conduct on all occasions, particularly for the stand they have lately made in favor of the dominion of the law, against arbitrary discretion and undefined privilege.

14. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to Hervey Christian Combe, esq. alderman, and one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, for his support, in the House of Commons, of the right of the livery to petition the House, and for his general conduct in the House.

15. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his readiness in calling this Hall, and for his independent and honorable conduct in discharging the duties of his office.

16. Resolved—That the thanks of this Hall be given to Matthew Wood, esq. one of the sheriffs of this city, for the independent manner in which he has always discharged the duties of his office.

The

The following resolutions, passed by the Ward of Farringdon Without, are inserted as a summary of the reasonings adopted in the popular questions, at issue between the country and the majority of the House of Commons.

1st. Resolved—That in the 29th chapter of Magna Charta it is declared, "that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or be diseized of his freehold or liberties, or free customs, or to be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

2d. Resolved—That the committal of Mr. John Gale Jones, and Sir Francis Burdett, to prison, during pleasure, by the order of the honorable the House of Commons, for supposed libels, appears to this Ward meeting an unreasonable and illegal assumption in their own cause, of the accumulated offices and power of accuser, juror, judge, and executioner.

3d. Resolved—That the late assumption of undefined privilege by the Honorable the House of Commons will, in effect, abolish that bulwark of our liberties, trial by jury, will supersede the Habeas Corpus act, will annul the Bill of Rights, and the wholesome provisions of Magna Charta.

4th. Resolved—That the exercise of illegal power naturally engenders violence, riot, commotion, and ultimately revolution; that the introduction of the standing army to enforce the arbitrary warrant of the speaker of the House of Commons, has already produced the most deplorable calamities; our sacred charters have been violated, the blood of peaceable passengers have been spilled, and our fellow-citizens have been murdered in our streets; and this ward meeting entertain a fervent hope, that any future attempts to introduce arbitrary power, to excite violence and riot, and to goad the people into resistance and commotion, may, by the steady, firm, and wise, conduct of our countrymen, be foiled.

5th. Resolved—That this ward meeting trembles for the consequences probable upon this conflict between the people and the privileges of the House of Commons; and they aver it to be their opinion, that this unnatu-

ral struggle is a certain evidence of the little influence the people possess in that honorable House. That they believe the representation of the people in Parliament is unequal, deficient, and now manifestly inadequate to the security of the subject; that it appears uncontradicted upon their journals, that seats in the honorable the House of Commons are notoriously sold and bartered; that a majority in that honorable House may be at all times, with perfect facility, procured and purchased, by any set of ministers, with the ready means of places, pensions, sinecures, patronage, and jobs; as only 154 powerful individuals, peers, and others, return 307 members for England and Wales; and the representation of Scotland and Ireland is equally corrupt: that by means of the majorities thus obtained, public defaulters have not only been exculpated, but suffered to enjoy the fruits of their nefarious conduct, and retain their seats in that honorable house.

6th. Resolved—That this ward meeting declares its entire approbation of the conduct, resolutions, and petition, of the livery of London, in their last Common Hall; that this meeting avails itself of this first opportunity to express its abhorrence of the seditious attempts of a band of contractors and venal jobbers, to decry all public spirit; and to induce the timid and the weak to join in libellous declarations against their fellow citizens, and the venerable magistracy of our city.

7th. Resolved—That for those accumulated evils and calamities, one only remedy offers itself; namely, a full, fair, and free, representation of the people in Parliament.

8th. Resolved—That this ward meeting do hereby instruct their representatives in Common Council to promote and support in that court all legal measures whatever, that may be proposed to procure the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett and John Gale Jones; and for that necessary and indispensable object, a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament.

9th. Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Sir Francis Burdett, for his manly and constitutional resistance to oppression, and for his learned and legal argument in favor of the unalienable rights of the people.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS Charles, Pancras lane, London, merchant.
Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row
ADAMS Edward George, High street, St. Mary-le bone,
apothecary. (Becket and Weale, Broad street, Golden square
Angell Joseph, and William Frankum, Reading, woollen-
drapers. (Wiggs, Reading and Eyre, Gray's inn
square

Arnold William, Cranbourn-passage, Leicester-fields,
linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham Place Blackfriars
Atkinson William, Austin Friars, merchant. (Palmer,
Tomlinson and Thomson, Copthall court
Austin John Baptist, Kentish Town, druggist. (Mat-
thews and Randall, Castle street, Holborn
Best Edward, jun. Birmingham, merchant. (Whateley,
Birmingham, and Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old
Jewry
Bull William, Ashwick, Somerset, dealer. (Sachellor
and Potts, Serjeant's inn
Buxton Thomas, Derby, mercer. (Kinderley, Long and
Ince, Gray's inn, and Graves, Derby

Canniford

- Canniford William, George Street, Oxford Street, baker (Pownall, Staples inn)
- Chandler Thomas, Harford, Chester, banker. (Leigh and Maslin, New Bridge Street, and Banker, Northwich)
- Child Francis, Morpeth, Northumberland, Skinner. (Harvey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Wortham, Castle Street, Holborn)
- Chinery John, Great Mary le-bone Street, grocer. (Wetting, Duke Street, Portland place)
- Clayton Thomas, Bollington, Chester, victualler. (Browne, Macclesfield, and Wright and Pickering, Temple)
- Cohen Asker, Manchester, merchant. (Higson, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Collens William, Franksam, Surrey, polterer. (Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish square)
- Colwill Charles, Leicester Square, cabinet-maker. (Williams, Curstitor Street)
- Cooper Edmund, Hendon, Middlesex, carpenter. (Patton, Cross Street, Hatton Garden)
- Court Charles, Cambridge row, Hackney road, merchant. (Dodd, Billiter lane)
- Cox James and John Smith, Manchester, auctioneers. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Crankshaw Thomas, late of Charlton Street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter, but now a prisoner in Newgate. (Morgan, Bedford row)
- Davenport James, Gracechurch Street, dealer. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Dave Samuel, Lyme, Dorset, vintner. (Fisher, Lyme, and Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn)
- Davies Daniel, Old Street, victualler. (Parnell and Rufes, Church Street, Spitalfields)
- Day James, Commercial road, merchant. (Day and Hamerton, Lime Street)
- Dennison William, Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset, butcher. (Ruffell, Beaminster)
- Devey Richard, Stourbridge, Worcester, upholsterer. (Brettreich, Stourbridge)
- Dornik William Everhard Marcus Von, Edmund Griffith and Jeremiah Donovan, Well Street, Welclose square, manufacturers of patent soap. (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret Street, Cavendish square)
- Douglas William, Ware, Herts, cheesemonger. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Duckworth Thomas, Parbold, Lancaster, victualler. (Houghton, Ormskirk, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
- Dye Isaac, Gray's inn lane, victualler. (Hackett, Bear-binder lane)
- Dyson Robert Greaves, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford row)
- Eccles Henry, Beverley, York, cornfactor. (Hall, Beverley)
- Edwards Samuel, Mark lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Fenwick George, Mary le-bone, veterinary surgeon. (Ward, Cook's court, Carey Street)
- Fewster James, Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock, London, and Murrow, Liverpool)
- Foster William, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant. (Brown and Marris, Barton-upon-Humber, and Grey, Gray's inn square)
- Gee William, Hampstead road, Gorse mason. (Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row)
- Goodall Thomas, Surrey square, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Gorsuch Thomas, Peter Street, Cow Cross, cheesemonger. (Pullen, Fore Street)
- Goudan Joseph, South Street, West square, Lambeth, victualler. (Lucas, Webber Street, St. George's Fields)
- Greaves Thomas, Hull, ironmonger. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Anderson, Hull)
- Green Benjamin Aiskew, York, cattle jobber. (Janston, Bedale, and Lodington, and Hall, Temple)
- Gribble Nelson, Crescent, St. George the Martyr, Surrey, dealer. (Walker, Old Jewry)
- Hallen William, Wolverhampton, woollen-yarn manufacturer. (Jeffson, Wolverhampton)
- Harrison Thomas, Camomile Street, stationer. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square)
- Hathfield Joseph, Eccles, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Bartlett and Wilson, Manchester, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court)
- Hatley Thomas, Woodstock, Oxford, hatter. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Meredith, Birmingham)
- Heydon John, York Street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Duncombes, Lyon's inn)
- Hobson Elizabeth, Beverley, York, dealer and chapman. (Campbell, Beverley)
- Hunt Francis, Bristol, butcher. (Clarke and Son, Bristol, and James and Abbott, New Inn)
- Hutchinson John, Lamb's Conduit Street, tea-dealer. (Keene, Farnival's inn)
- Jackon Ralph, Mill Street, Hanover square, china and glass seller. (Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster row)
- Johnston William, and Nevill Browne, Fish Street hill, grocer. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Kauffman Christian Henry, New London Street, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon Street)
- Kay Thomas, Birmingham, factor. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham)
- Kenrick John, King Street, Soho, money-scrivener. (Hanson, Dorset Street, Fleet Street)
- Kirk Richard, Dartford, victualler. (Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark)
- Kruse Adam, Union court, Broad Street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Copthall court)
- Leach Mary, Preston, Lancaster, dealer in earthenware. (Troughton, Preston, and Hurd, Temple)
- Lee George, Sunninghill, Berks, builder. (Walthew, Egham Hithe, Surrey, and Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn)
- Lemare Robert, Nine Elms, Surrey, brewer. (Clutton, Southwark)
- Limbrick Thomas, Hawkesbury, Gloucester, linen draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Hettling, Chipping Sodbury)
- Long James, Grove Street, Deptford, victualler. (Pearson, Temple)
- Lyon John, Richmond, Surrey, fadler. (Putt, Staple's inn)
- Macduff Charles, Church Street, Blackfriars, scrivener. (Beckett, Clement's inn)
- Machin John, Tottenham Court Road, auctioneer. (Warand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row)
- Mahony Dennis, Tottenham Court Road, victualler. (Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford row)
- Martin Robert, Gravend, carpenter. (Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark)
- Matthew Abraham, Shaftesbury, Dorset, ironmonger. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Inner Temple)
- Matthews James, Hertford, mealman. (Bond and Fairbanks, Seething lane)
- Mitchell William, Turnwheel lane, London, sugar-factor. (Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street)
- Moloy Joseph, late of Monmouth Street, clothes salesman, but now a prisoner in Giltspur Street Compter. (Coote, Austin Friars)
- Monrow Joseph William, Gosport, pork butcher. (Bleasdale Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Cruickshank, Gosport)
- Morris Richard, Lyng, Somerset, dealer in cattle. (Boys, Bridgewater, and Millert and Son, Middle Temple lane)
- Neve George Laws, Ipswich, linen-draper. (Brame and Nutcutt, Ipswich, and Fixney, Chancery lane)
- Newman Robert, Oxford Street, linen draper. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)
- Nicholls James, Gray's inn, scrivener. (Tyrrell and Francis, Guildhall)
- Oakley William, Church Street, Horsley down, Surrey, woollapler. (Burrows and Vincent, Basinghall Street)
- Oram John, High Street, Southwark, cheesemonger. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)
- Owen Daniel, Red Bank and Heley, Lancaster, chemist. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool and Batty, Chancery lane)
- Parry Thomas Sefton, Charlotte Street, Portland place, money-scrivener. (Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho)
- Pawlett Daniel, Nottingham, tallow-chandler. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Shelton, Nottingham)
- Payne James, West square, Southwark, army-contractor. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
- Peacock George, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate. (Beaurain, Union Street, Bishopsgate)
- Pollard John, Elland, York, woollapler. (Hartle, Settle, York, and Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn)
- Pook William, jun. Wick and Abson, Gloucester, paper-makers. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Porter William jun. Nottingham, grocer. (Alfopp and Wells, Nottingham, and Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn)
- Raitt James, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, victualler. (Thackray)
- Reah William, Sunderland, Durham, leather cutter. (Blakiston, Symond's inn, and Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)
- Reeve Richard, and William David Jones, Vere Street, stationers. (Goode, Howland Street, Tottenham Court Road)
- Reid Thomas Hayward Mark, Red Lion Street, Holborn, shoemaker. (Druce, Billiter square)
- Reid John, Frith Street, Soho, grocer. (Highmore, Ely Place)
- Remington John, St. Ives, Huntingdon, liquor merchant. (Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn)
- Roberts John, Welford, Gloucester, baker and miller. (Phillips, Evesham, Worcester, and Soufield, Bouverie Street, London)
- Rollinson William, Little Barnhurst, Stafford, butcher. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn)
- Rooke Thomas, Bengoe, Herts, farmer. (Green and Son, Ware, and Green, Clifford's inn)
- Rushton John, Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Sayer John, Sherston, Wilts, linen-draper. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Sherwood Mary, Knottingley, York, hardware-woman, and Paul Sherwood, hardwareman. (Wright and Pickering, Temple, and Bingley, Smith, York)
- Silverlock William, Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet-maker. (Griffiths, Newport)
- Simpton Richard, Great Bell Alley, merchant. (Antice and Cox, Temple)
- Smith Richard, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Plumbe, Liverpool)
- Stevenfon Thomas, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey. (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark)
- Storey Joseph and Robert, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, linen-draper. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Stork John, jun. Hull, grocer. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn, and Haire, Hull)

Taylor Thomas, City road, victualler. (Allingham, St. John's Square)
 Tebbutt John, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. Mid-
 dlemore and Percy, Nottingham. and Macdougall and
 Hunter, New Square, Lincoln's inn
 Tili William, White Lion Street, Pentonville, merchant.
 (Sourillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street
 Tomkins Samuel, Worcester, flax-dresser. (Long, Wor-
 cester, and Williams, Quality Court Chambers, Chan-
 cery lane
 Tooke Isaac, and Augustus Todd, Strand, wine merchants,
 (Wade, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
 Toop Elizabeth, Portsmouth, sailmaker. (Ware, Black-
 man Street, Southwark
 Turner Philip, Market Raisin, Lincoln, grocer. (Roster
 and Son, Bartlett's buildings, London, and Dickenson,
 Hall
 Tyndale Joseph, Circus Street, St. Mary-la-bonne, com-
 mission broker. Richardson, New Inn
 Veickner John, Frederic, Angel courts, Throgmorton
 Street, merchant. Abbot, Old Broad Street
 Wallis John, Cooper, White-horse yard, Coleman Street,
 farrier. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
 Wellings Thomas, Church lane, Whitechapel, painter.
 (Fillingham Union Street, Whitechapel
 Wharton Charles, Northwich, Chester, liquor merchant.
 (Leigh and Maion, New Bridge Street, and Barker,
 Northwich
 Wharton George, Northwram, York, calico manu-
 facturer. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crosby,
 Bradford
 Whyte Neal, and Alexander Graham, Birmingham, muslin
 dealers. (Backstock, London, and Murrow, Liver-
 pool
 Williams Thomas, Denbigh, draper. (Cheshyre and
 Walker, Manchester
 Williams William, West Smithfield, cutler. (Syddall,
 Aldersgate Street
 Wood John, White Cross Street, victualler. (Whitton,
 Great James Street, Bedford row
 Woodward William, Fore Street, carpenter. (Taylor,
 Fore Street

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth George, Warrington, Lancaster, copper-smith,
 June 11
 Ainsworth George, Warrington, and John Stephens, Li-
 verpool copper-smiths, June 11
 Allen John, Platform, Rotherhithe, coal merchant,
 June 21
 Allen Edward and Isaac Hancock, Bristol, navy contractors,
 June 2
 Allopp John, Winchester, silk weaver, May 19
 Altham William, Tokenhoose yard, broker, July 2
 Annandale John, and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate hill,
 rag merchants, June 2
 Armet Thomas, Rainow, Chester, cotton spinner,
 June 8
 Ashby Richard, Uxbridge, innkeeper, June 9
 Ashley John Gregory, Gloucester Terrace, Commercial
 Road, June 2
 Ashton Thomas, Stamford, linen draper, May 17
 Bailey Joseph, Long-acre, lace manufacturer, May 19
 Baker Charles, Saville-row, Lambeth, flour factor,
 May 29
 Bailman Margaret, Corfe Mullen, Dorset, miller,
 May 15
 Barrett William, Broad Street, London, merchant,
 June 2
 Baster John, Strand, tailor, May 19
 Bell William, Basinghall Street, baize factor, May 12
 Berridge William, Maiden lane, Wood Street, hosiery,
 June 16
 Blakey George, fen, Stepney, ship owner, May 29
 Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent
 Street, Southwark, grocers, June 16
 Brooks Joseph, Liverpool, brewer, June 1
 Brown John, Long lane, Bermondsey, tanner, June 9
 Bryan William, White Lion court, Birch Lane, mer-
 chant, May 19
 Buck William, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant,
 May 29
 Bullen William, Bow lane, Cheap-side, warehouseman,
 May 19
 Butler Nathaniel Des, and Benjamin Butler, Pain-fwick,
 Gloucester, clothiers, May 30
 Calver James, Brook Street, Ratcliffe, victualler, May 19
 Calvert William, Liverpool merchant, June 4
 Canning John, Birmingham, plater, June 2
 Carr Thomas, Oxford, grocer, June 2
 Carter John, Clapham, mafon, May 19
 Chabaud Henry, Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury, jeweller,
 May 5
 Champion Poole, Beech Street, Barbican, boot maker,
 June 2
 Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman,
 June 23
 Chatham John, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, check manu-
 facturer, May 17
 Clarke John, Mount Row, City Road, coal merchant,
 May 15
 Clayton William, Dockhead, Surry, grocer, May 19
 Corder Joseph, Pavement, Moorfields, paper hanger,
 May 21
 Cooper James, Epfom, Surry, brewer, June 25
 Cotton L. Fenchurch Street, merchant, June 1
 Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker,
 May 21
 Cowlishaw Charles, Ashborne, Derby, grocer, May 15

Crean Edward, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, car-
 penter, May 15
 Crouch William, Charlotte Street, Rathbone place, linen
 draper, June 2
 Culshaw Ralph, Wrightington, Lancaster, coal merchant,
 May 19
 Cummins John, Liverpool, shoemaker, May 18
 Davies George, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Fields, linen
 draper, May 22
 Denny John, Barbican, stationer, June 5
 Dickinson William, Newark, Notts, banker, May 12
 Docker Henry, Deritend, Birmingham, June 6
 Dodson George, Northwram, York, horse dealer,
 June 8
 Dowland William, Devizes, draper, June 1
 Doyle James, Covent Garden, china and glass man,
 May 19
 Drury James Francis, Clerkenwell Green, brass founder,
 May 15
 Dutton Joseph, Burwardley, Chester, cheesefactor,
 June 12
 Edgington Richard the elder, Abingdon, Berks, hemp
 manufacturer, June 19
 Elliott George, Liverpool, merchant, May 21
 Emdin Abraham, Gompert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper,
 May 25
 Enfor William, Bath, grocer, July 11
 Folo William, Cherry Garden Street, Bermondsey, timber
 merchant, May 19
 Ford Paul Edward, Howland Mews West, hackneyman,
 May 16
 Foster Pexall, Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookfeller, May 21
 Frost James, Goswell Street, brass-founder, May 19
 Garrard Samuel, Watling Street, warehouseman, June 16
 German William, Bristol, tyler, June 15
 Gilbert William, Chiswell Street, grocer, June 9
 Ginger John, Piccadilly, bookfeller, June 1
 Greetham Charles, Liverpool, merchant, June 13
 Grey Abialom, Fleet Street, man's mercer, June 1
 Harcourt William, Norwich, linen draper, June 5
 Harper Gillies Macbean Alexander, Easingwold, York,
 flax dresser, May 19
 Harr William and Henry Southmire, Denmark Street,
 Ratcliffe Highway, sugar-refiners, May 16
 Harrison James Parke, St. Sees, Cumberland, cotton
 manufacturer, May 15
 Hayes William, Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker, May 22
 Heleins Christopher, Watfou, Plymouth, linen draper,
 June 18
 Higson James and Thomas Talker, Liverpool, linen
 draper, June 6
 Hillier Henry, Haymarket, umbrella maker, May 29
 Hildie John, Statecliffe within Acerington, Lancaster,
 calico printer, May 29
 Hingle William, Statecliffe within Acerington, calico
 printer, May 29
 Hindle John and William, Laurence Kenyon, and Ashton
 Stansfield, statecliffe within Acerington, calico print-
 ers, May 29
 Hitchcock James, otherwise David James Josue de Prado
 and Peter Groves, white and merchants, Hull,
 May 18
 Holmes Joseph, Underbank in Woldale, York, merchant,
 June 11
 Hope Peter, Liverpool merchant, May 17
 Hopkins Thomas John Chigwell, Essex, brewer, June 16
 Horley Richard, Epfom, pork butcher, May 19
 Hounsell John, Bridport, ironmonger, May 17
 Howell James, Stratfield Saye, Hants, farmer, June 8
 Hudson James, Watling Street, merchant, April 14
 Hufiler James, Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer,
 May 29
 Inskip James, Jun. Battle, Suffex, June 21
 Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, May 15
 Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Wollen, High
 Street, Southwark, linen drapers, May 16
 John's Richard, Jun. Truro, victualler, May 16
 Johnson John, Great Sadding, Essex, carpenter, May 16
 Johnson William, Catlen, and John Wilshire, Huntingdon,
 drapers, June 2
 Jones Thomas, Gloucester, horse dealer, May 29
 Jones William, Yerdley, Liverpool, flour dealer, May 16
 Kerrison Thomas, Ailday, Norwich, banker, June 6
 King Francis, East Sheen, Surry, baker, May 16
 Kirton John, Gray's inn, scrivener, June 1
 Knight Edward, Huddley down lane, lighterman, May 19
 Lance William, Grove, Berks, woodfapier, June 19
 Leach W. Horton, York, woodfapier, June 1
 Lilley Wellfield, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, linen
 draper, June 9
 Linging Levi Samuel, Green Lettuce lane, merchant,
 June 2
 Linging Levi Samuel, and William Henry L. Green Let-
 tuce lane, merchants, June 2
 Lomnitz Joseph Benjamin, and Wolff Rifson, Fenchurch
 Street, merchants, May 15
 Lurcock Thomas, Sittingbourn, Kent, woollen draper,
 May 19
 Lyon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, May 15
 Macdonough Owen, Albany Tavern, St. James's, victualler,
 June 5
 Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper, June 1
 Martin John Loath, Lincoln ship carpenter, June 15
 Mills James, and John Woodin, Saddleworth, York, mer-
 chants, May 19
 Moss John, Hull, boat builder, May 11
 Myles John, Onfion, Chester, corn factor, June 6
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, woodfapier, May 16
 Ogle John, Pickwick, Lancaster, and William Walton,
 Liverpool, merchants, May 21

- Orme William. Charles street. Middlesex. bookseller. May 22
 Palfour John Lewis. Stoney Stratford. Bucks. grocer. June 2
 Payne William. Great Carter lane. Doctor's Commons. June 2
 Pearson William. Old Painshaw. Durham. grocer. May 16
 Pocklington Roger. Winthorpe. Notts. banker. May 12
 Pocklington Roger. Winthorpe. and William Dickinson. Newark. bankers. May 12
 Pope William. Westbury-upon-Severn. Gloucester. dealer in pigs. June 2
 Poultett Richard. Brook. East lane. Bermondsey. coal merchant. June 23
 Powell Edwin. Birmingham. japanner. June 1
 Raifrick Samuel Idle. York. clothier. June 11
 Ranson Lebbeus. Cannon Coffee house. Charing Cross. tavern keeper. June 30
 Rafell Richard. Shoreham Kent. shopkeeper. June 30
 Rees Hannah Neath. Glamorgan. mercer. May 9
 Rees David Llanelly. Carmarthen. shopkeeper. June 18
 Rhodes John. and John Justamond. Manchester. cotton manufacturers. June 19
 Roberts John. Liverpool. merchant. May 28
 Roberts Joseph. Garden Row, St. George's Fields. baker. May 19
 Robinson William. Manchester. cotton spinner. June 10
 Rouse Richard. Minster. Kent. carpenter. June 9
 Roylands Thomas John. Prince's Street. Lambeth. barge-builder. June 9
 Rylande Joseph Pilkington. Lancaster. cotton manufacturer. May 18
 Sayer Joseph. Upper North place Gray's inn lane. and John Jeffery. Titchfield street. coach makers. June 16
 Scott John. Gumceffer. Huntingdon. farrier. June 8
 Silverwood Thomas Settle. York. innkeeper. June 5
 Simpson John Fairford. Gloucester. carrier. June 19
 Sisson John. Lombard street. banker. June 9
 Slater Gill. Liverpool. merchant. June 8
 Smith John. Leeds. York. grocer. May 25
 Spickernell R. Seven Oaks. Kent. innkeeper. May 11
 Tatham William. Ormskirk. innkeeper. July 13
 Taylor Thomas. Edgware Road. carpenter. May 12
 Thackray Richard. Burton Leonard. York. flax dresser. June 9
 Thom William. Leeds. cloth merchant. June 5
 Thompson Anthony. Birmingham. merchant. May 19
 Thorpe John. Vine street. Chandos street. victualler. May 26
 Tidmarsh Joseph. New County Terrace. New Kent Road. builder. May 5
 Tittley William. and Wrightson Greenwood. Lark. Stafford. mercers. May 21
 Tubb William. and James Henry. Alexander Scott King's road. Fimlico. nurserymen. May 26
 Twyford Robert. Manchester. merchant. June 6
 Wade Searles. Albion place. Blackfriars. brewer. June 9
 Wagner Frederic. Uxbridge. clothier. June 9
 Waldo Joseph. Bristol. merchant. June 14
 Walter John. jun. Shad Thames. anchorsmith. May 19
 Warrington John. Newcastle. Stafford. May 21
 Whitmarsh David. Brokenhurst. Hants. shopkeeper. June 19
 Whittingham John. Liverpool. grocer. May 16
 Wiggin Richard. Bilton. Stafford. druggist. May 29
 Wilkie John. Howard street. Strand. navy agent. May 19
 Williams Henry. Chepstow. Monmouth. merchant. May 15
 Willmott Nathaniel. Wyrardisbury. Bucks. wheelwright. June 2
 Windle Edward Whitmore. Rotherhithe street. ironmonger. June 26
 Wood James. Lindfield. Sussex. victualler. May 19
 Yates John. Shelton. Stafford. china-manufacturer. May 21
 Yates William. late of Cherrand street, golden-square. army-accountment maker. but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. May 26
 Young T. Machen. Monmouth. dealer. May 31

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Lowe, of Handsworth, Staffordshire, to Miss Wyatt, eldest daughter of Charles W. esq. of Bedford-row.

At Richmond, Major P. T. Robertson, of the 8th regiment of Foot, to Miss Parker, sixth daughter of the late Vice-admiral Sir William P.

At Chelsea, Stutteville Isaacson, of Mil-den-hall, Suffolk, to Miss St. Quintin, of Hans-place.

At St. Michael's at Plea, Capt. Alexander Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gostling, esq. of Coulsea-wood, Suffolk.

At Hampton, Colonel Hawker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Jordon, of Sydenham, Kent.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Captain James Dacres, R. N. to Miss A. B. Dalrymple, third daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Hew D.

George Gipps, esq. M.P. to Jane, youngest daughter of John Bowdler, esq. of Hayes, Kent.

By special licence, the Marquis of Douglas and Clidesdale, son and heir apparent of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to Susan Euphemia, youngest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.

At Greenwich, Benjamin Boyes, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Mary, second daughter of the late William Foster, esq. of Springhead, near Hull.

By special licence, in Bloomsbury-square, Sir Robert Graham, bart. of Esk, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, esq. of Battle, in Sussex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Freire, esq. serjeant-at-law, to Mary, only daughter of Brompton Gurdon Dillingham, esq. of Grunderburgh, Suffolk.—Henry Westmacott, esq. of Mount Street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Eliza Brodie Stewart, of Montrose.

At Mary-le-bone Church, C. J. Mills, esq. of Downhouse, Gloucester, to Miss Hatch, daughter of the late James H. esq. Claybury Hall, Essex.

At St. Pancras Church, Captain W. C. Lewis Bird, of the Bengal army, to Miss Aldous, of Upper Fitzroy-street.

At Kensington, Captain Fanshawe, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of General F. to Anne Maria Jenkinson, second daughter of Colonel Jenkinson, of the Board of Green Cloth.

At St. Alphage Church, Samuel Miller Adams, esq. only surviving son of the late J. Adams, esq. of Welton, Northamptonshire, to Miss H. Thornton, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

At Camberwell, Charles Chitty, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss S. E. Jourdan, daughter of John J. esq. of Peckham Rye.

DIED.

Mr. Daniel Walker, well known for his taste in music and musical instruments, and particularly for his exquisite performance on the clessina. The simple honesty of his character,

character, and his modest independent spirit, endeared him to the few who knew him; for he sought no fame, but lived and died in a dusty chaos of litter and literature, of fiddles and fossils, machines and microscopes, the friend of all, and the enemy of none.

In St. James's Palace, *Madame Brandenburgh*, laundress to her majesty.—Mrs. Bartolli, many years keeper of the ball-room, and other apartments.

In Gower-street, *Jane*, third daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of Epsom, 15.

At Sheffield-house, Kensington, *Thomas Robinson*, esq. 83.

In Dorset-street, Manchester-square, the *Hon. Robert Walpole*, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon, for thirty years, and brother to the late Horatio earl of Oxford.

The *Rev. Matthew Pugh*, near 50 years curate of St. James's, Westminster, and one of the conduct fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1748. M.A. 1761.

In Saville-row, the *Hon. Mrs. Gunning*, wife of George G. esq. and sister to Lord Bradford.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Henry Maddock*, esq.

In St. John's-square, *Mr. Edward Wright*, printer, 42.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, *Marianna*, second daughter of Captain Stackpoole, R.N.

At Epsom, *Henry*, the third son of John Scott Whiting, esq.

At Camberwell, *Shovel Blackwood*, esq. 81.

In Golden-square, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of John Wallace, esq.

In York-street, St. James's, *Isabella Anne*, third daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. 15.

At Acton, *Robert Tubbs*, esq. 77.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Lady Talbot*, relict of Sir Charles T. bart. 79.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. Alexander Palmer*, many years cutler to the Royal Family, St. James's-street.

In Clarges-street, *Ann*, youngest daughter of Joseph Brandish, esq.

In Leicester-square, *Mrs. Lloyd*, relict of Thomas Bullock Lloyd, esq. and one of the sisters of the late John Webb, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.

In Aisopp-place, Paddington, *William Brown*, esq. M.P.

In China-terrace, Lambeth, *Mrs. Mary Fletcher*, daughter of the late Francis F. esq. 84.

At Highbury-place, the *Rev. William Parry*, D.D. a distinguished pulpit orator, and some years since much the subject of conversation, from the circumstance of his endeavouring to enforce his discourse by producing a human skull to the congregation.

Gustavus Adolphus Throughton, youngest son of Richard T. esq. of the Custom-house, London, 22. His death was occasioned by a blow he received against a post.

On the 7th of March, on board his flagship, the *Ville de Paris*, *Admiral Lord Collingwood*, Commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

In South Lambeth, in the 76th year of his age, *William Havard*, esq. one of the partners in the city and county Bank of Hereford, a gentleman whose industry, benevolence, integrity, and worth, entitle his memory to more than ordinary notice. Mr. Havard was born in St. Owen's-street, Hereford, where his parents kept a small shop; and their circumstances were so remote from affluence, that when (like his countryman Whittington) he left his native place to pursue his fortunes in the metropolis, he had not sixpence in his pocket on his arrival in London. From this period, such was the perseverance, ability, and success with which he applied himself to business, that he gradually rose, with increasing honour and esteem, from clerk to partner, in the house of Mr. Jones, M.P. for Devizes, in Mansion-house-street. Thus becoming enrolled in the first class of British merchants, Mr. Havard was frequently consulted in the most difficult and important adjustments of mercantile accounts; and has now bequeathed to five daughters more than 10,000*l.* each, the fruits of his own exertions and personal industry. His house and the hospitalities of his table were not only open to his countrymen in general, but many of his younger friends, from Hereford, will gratefully acknowledge how materially they have been aided by his powerful interest, and valuable advice. Nor were these the only prominent features of ability and worth in the character of Mr. Havard: the Banks of the Lug, and other similar effusions, acknowledge him as no despicable poet; but perhaps it is less known, that he not only aided Mr. Diodin, in his work called *The Bye-Stander*, but also contributed some of those popular productions which are so happily calculated to excite the daring of our gallant tars. Of these the well-known words of "*My Poll and my Partner Joe*," were written by Mr. Havard; and it is said that 20,000 copies of that ballad were sold within a very short period after its publication. In a word, Mr. Havard has done honor to the place of his birth; his memory will ever be held in respect, and his example is worthy the imitation of all.

In Clarendon-square, Somers's Town, aged 80, *Thomas Mortimer*, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, as author of many useful and interesting works, and formerly his majesty's vice-consul at Ostend.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 53, of a pulmonary consumption, *Thomas Finch*, esq. F.R.S. only son of the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D.D. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Baneburgh, Captain George Brown, to Miss Helen Blackett, daughter of Mr. James B. of North Sunderland.

At Newcastle, Mr. Charles Magnay, to Miss Sarah King, of Pelton.—The Rev. Samuel Pollock, of the Low Meeting House, North Shields, to Miss Johnson, daughter of the late Captain J.

At Lanchester, Mr. C. M. White, to Miss White, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Woodlands, Durham.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Shortcliff, to Miss Porrett, daughter of Mr. John P. of Hart Warren, near Hartlepool.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Bailey, second son of Mr. B. attorney, to Miss Fisher.

Died.] At Harrowgate House, near Darlington, Mr. George Maxson.

At Durham, Mary, widow of Anthony Grey, 88.—Mrs. Ann Pearson, 84.—The Rev. James Deason, curate of Edmondbyers and Pitlington, minor canon, sacristan, and librarian of the cathedral, 85.

At Newcastle, Mr. Graham.—Mary, widow of Mr. Jonathan Kidd, 82.—Clara, daughter of Mr. Joseph Pollard.—Mrs. Jane Henzell, 91.—Mrs. Esther Swinbank, 89.

At Belford, the Rev. Robert M'Eune, 69.

At Hamburn Hall, near Hexham, Mrs. Johnson.

At Witton Gilbert, Mrs. Dunn.

At Kingshaw Green, near Hexham, Mrs. Cowing, wife of Mr. John C. 76.

At Hexham, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Parker.

At Sunderland, in her 101st year, Mrs. Douglass.—Mr. Gardner.

At Blyth, the Rev. John Thompson, A.M. 76.

At Mr. Pybus's, sen. Chester-le-street, aged 70, Sir Thomas Conyers, bart. who, after a life of much vicissitude, had lately, by the kindness of his friends, been placed in a situation of comfort and respectability, which he lived but a short time to enjoy. Leaving no male issue, the title becomes extinct.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Amongst the numerous improvements of the present age, that of weaving figures on cloth is certainly not the least. A double damask table cloth has been woven at Whitehaven, for the Countess of Lonsdale, which is thought by good judges to surpass, in point

of workmanship, any thing of the kind ever produced in that part of the kingdom. It is four yards and a half in length, and three yards and a quarter in breadth; the centre exhibits, in the most spirited and correct manner, the family arms, with a border of the most exquisite fancy. The buds of roses are such as would appear to "breathe fragrance all around," were it possible for the artist to exalt them with the tints of nature. In short, the loom itself, the beauty, the fabric, and the amplitude of the table-cloth, exceeds every thing that can be shown in the north of England.

Married.] At St. Bees, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Whitehaven, to Miss Watson.

At Brigham, Mr. James Cunliffe, schoolmaster, of Pardshaw Hall, to Miss Rebecca Lancaster, of Dean Scales.

At Carlisle, John Edmond Sutton, esq. of the parish of Greystock, to Miss M'Williams, daughter of Mr. William M'Williams, of the city of Carlisle.

At Urswick, Mr. Robert Boardman, of Liverpool, to Miss Heywood, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Gelmchutcherry, Isle of Mann.

At Workington, Mr. A. Johnson, stationer, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza King.

Died.] At Todrole, Mrs. Hannah Dixon, At Eunerdale Bridge, Mrs. Hannah Wilson.

At Rischow, near Maryport, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Braithwaite.

Frederic William, third son of the late Sir John Brisco, of Crofton Hall.

At Morresby, after a long illness, contracted by bathing when heated, Mr. Christopher Hall, 24.

At Wincham, Mr. Robert Pickshall.

At Douglas, Isle of Mann, Mrs. Brew, 93.

At Upperby, aged 89, Mrs. Ann Simpson, aunt to Thomas Simpson, esq. an eminent merchant in London, who, greatly to his honour, supported her for the last forty years. She was born and died in the same house.

At Stainton, Mr. Thomas Sander, well known for several years as eminent in the profession of bone-setting, and successor to the late Benjamin Taylor. His death was occasioned by his being overtaken by a thick fog in passing over the mountains from Borrowdale to Cockermouth, where he was obliged to remain all night, and a heavy rain falling during the night, he had so far lost the

the use of his limbs that he was unable to mount his horse, (which had stood by the whole time), and when day-light appeared, he was under the necessity of making his way back again a considerable distance upon his hands and knees.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Lucy Wilson, 73.—Mrs. Lofthouse, widow of Mr. L. druggist, 46.—Mr. Peter Saag, 45.—Margaret Strong, 92.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Adam Armstrong, 90.—Mr. Henry Shaw, one of the partners in the foundry under the firm of Nicholson, and Co. 44.—Mr. Robert Holliday, many years mayor's serjeant, 80.—Mrs. Catherine Moses.

At Penrith, Mrs. Yalders, a lady of distinguished charity.—Mr. John Dalby, 75.—Mrs. Grace Clementson, many years master of the Mitre Inn.—Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 58.—Mr. Robert Scott, 81.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jane Mellican, 35.—Mrs. Mary Battersby, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Watson, 82.—Mr. John Wilkinson.—Bella, wife of Mr. John Holmes.—Mrs. Wheatly—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Blackburn.—Mrs. Winder.

At Workington, Henry Gordon, son of Maitland Falcon, esq.—Mr. William Wilson, 56.—Mr. William Martindale, 69.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is the annual report of the cloth-searchers of the West-Riding of the county of York, terminating March 25, 1801:

	Narrow Cloth.	Yards.
This year....	151,911 pieces;	or 5,951,762
Last year....	144,624	5,309,007

Increase	7,287	642,755
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Broad Cloth.

This year....	311,239 pieces;	or 9,826,048
Last year....	279,859	9,050,970

Increase	31,380	775,078
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Total increase in yards 1,417,833

From the above report, which may be considered as a barometer of our staple trade, it appears that the woollen manufacture of this riding has experienced a considerable extension since March 1809, on a comparison with the year terminating at that period. The exports to the depots of Heligoland and Malta, to South America, and even to North America, have been very large; and it must be clear to Bonaparte, that however tight he may draw his prohibitory decrees, or how ever widely may be extended his continental system, such is the spirit of British enterprise, and the ardour of commercial adventure, that they are not to be subdued.

The new Theatre Royal, Hull, was opened on the evening of May 1st. The theatre occupies nearly the whole breadth of the ground between Humber-street and a new street parallel thereto; and is situated about half way between the end of Queen-street and the south end of the Humber Dock. It is 125 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth,

built upon piling in a very strong and substantial manner, and reflects great credit on the abilities of Mr. Mountain, the architect. The principal front is to the north, facing Humber-street. The principal entrance, in Humber-street, leads to the first and second tier of dress boxes, up a very good flight of stairs, at the first landing-place of which is a convenient lobby. The entrance to the pit, green-boxes, and middle gallery, is from the passage on the east side the theatre; and the entrance to the upper gallery from the west side. Opposite to the doors of the pit, which is capable of holding about 400 persons, are outlets both to the east and west. All the doors open outwards. The interior is very elegantly fitted up. There are two tiers of dress-boxes, sixteen in each tier, capable of accommodating nearly 800 persons; green boxes above, on a level with the middle gallery, which together are calculated to contain 700 spectators; and an upper gallery, running round the house, of the same dimensions as the dress boxes, and terminated above by an elegant dome. The different tiers are supported by ten light reeded columns of cast iron; to the tops of these gilt brackets will be affixed, from whence glass and gold chandeliers are to be supported. The front of the boxes and galleries is painted of a pink ground, with etruscan borders, the breadth of the whole pannel running round each tier. The boxes are lined with scarlet cloth to the height of five feet; the remainder of the backs of the boxes is painted a light French grey, and neatly pannelled. The box-doors are lined uniformly with the boxes, and the upper part painted white. A handsome corridor, five feet in width, runs round the outside, from whence there is an entrance into each box, in every door of which is placed a small glass, through which nearly the whole of the interior of the house may be seen. Round the front of the green boxes, and the middle and upper galleries, runs a light iron railing, calculated to guard against accidents. The proscenium of the stage is supported by pillars, in imitation of yellow marble, with an arched top, from the side of which, next the stage, hang crimson curtains, festooned, and ornamented with gold fringe. Over the middle of the arch is placed the royal arms; on the left are placed the Dock company's, and on the right the freemason's arms; above, in the groined work which supports the dome, are painted the arms of the corporation of the town and Trinity-house, with various trophies, &c. The stage is 54 feet in depth. On a level with the stage is the green-room, and a small room for the use of the manager. Below these are the dressing-rooms for the gentlemen; and above, those appropriated for the use of the ladies. Upon the whole, the appearance of the house is highly elegant, and the proportions excellent; the scenery is all completely new, and executed in a superior style;

style; and if the performers acquit themselves with that ability which there is reason to expect, both the frequenters of the drama, and the manager, will, in all probability, have reason to rejoice in the changes which have taken place.

Married.] At York, Michael Anne, esq. of Burghwallis, near Doncaster, to Miss Tasburgh, of Bodney, Norfolk; in consequence of which Mr. Anne takes the lady's name.

At Whitgift, Mr. Harrison, of Pocklington, to Miss Danser, daughter of Joshua D. esq.

At Bilton Church, the Rev. W. Preston, vicar of Bulmer, in the North-Riding, to Miss Frances Plumer, daughter of Hall P. esq. of Bilton Hall.

At Duffield, Richard Stanley, esq. of Barber Wood, near Rotherham, banker, to Miss Thacker, daughter of the late Mr. T. of Wiln Mills, Derbyshire.

At Hull, Mr. Stephen Dickinson, solicitor, to Mrs. Etherington.

At Kirby Hill Church, Humphry Fletcher, esq. of Boroughridge, to Miss Arabella Smith, daughter of the late Jacob S. esq. of Humburton.

At Ripon, Mr. Thomas Ayrton, to Miss Mary Rawson, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman R.

Died.] At Garton in Holderness, Mr. John Grasby, celebrated for his skill as a bone-setter, 82.

At Hull, Captain Thomas Thompson.—William, only son of Mr. Richard Parke, one of the proprietors of the London stage waggon, 19.—Mr. William Hessey, 81.—Mr. Joseph Wardell, 64.

At Carbrock, Mrs. Elinor Staniforth, 92. She was carried to Attercliffe chapel by 19 grandchildren, and followed by 27 great-grandchildren. She has left two daughters, the one 70 years of age, and the other 60.

Aged 83, Mr. Proctor Holden, formerly master of the free grammar-school at Westhouse, near Ingleton, Yorkshire. He was brother to the late Rev. G. Holden, calculator of the tide-table for Liverpool, and father of that universal scholar, the late Francis Holden, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Pontefract, Mr. Joseph Johnson, 79.

At Oakwell Hall, near Leeds, Benjamin Fearnley, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. James Berwick.—Mrs. Clapham.

At Richmond, Henry Blegborough, esq. the senior alderman of that place. He had served the office of common-councilman many years, was elected an alderman above thirty years since, and served the office of mayor three times, with great credit to himself, and benefit to the corporation.

At Knaresboro', Mr. Francis Fairbank, attorney.

At Hessel, Samuel Bean, esq.

At Cottingham, Joseph Milburn, esq. one of the oldest masters in the Royal Navy, 75.

At Arksey, the Rev. John Dockray, curate of Edlington, 65.

At York, Mrs. Sarrande, relict of the Rev. Mr. S., rector of Sutton upon Derwent, and vicar of Bossall.—Mr. Thomas Cartwright, late of Carlton, near Penrith, 83.—In the 73d year of his age, Thomas Smith, esq. senior alderman of this corporation, and father of the city. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1778, and that of lord mayor in 1786 and 1793. Mrs. Rouby, superior of the Roman Catholic seminary.—Mr. John Simmons, 33.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Mosley.—Mr. Herring, of the Black Bull Inn, which he had kept upwards of half a century, 74.

At Adwick, Mrs. Coward, 80.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Greaves.—Mrs. Lowe.—Mrs. Cadman.—Mrs. Hobson, wife of Mr. Charles H.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Rayner.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Orton, bookseller, 14.—Mr. W. Walker, 80.—Mr. Aaron Nicholls, and his wife, Mrs. N.

At Rotherham, Mr. Favell, 77.

At Darnall, Mr. William Smith, 78; and a few days afterwards, at the same age, his wife, Mrs. S.

At the Elm, near Sheffield, John Parker, esq. attorney.

At Huddersfield, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Ibbotson.—Mrs. Stocks.—In consequence of a fall from a gig, Mr. Newhouse.

At Sheffield, J. Browne, M.D. in the 70th year of his age. He was so generally and deservedly respected, that on the day of his interment, the shops in the principal streets in Sheffield were shut until 11 o'clock in the morning. At a public meeting held at Cutler's Hall, to consider of the best means of perpetuating his memory, it was resolved that a marble bust of the doctor should be placed in the General Infirmary; and a subscription was opened for defraying the expense.

LANCASHIRE.

The inhabitants of Liverpool have lately been visited with an inflammatory disease of the eyes, which has in many instances produced blindness. A meeting has been held to consider of the means of establishing in that town an institution for the relief and cure of the diseases of that tender organ.

A subscription has been opened in the same town, for the purpose of founding a seminary in this country for the education of British catholics.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain John Kubley, of the ship Montezuma, to Miss Harriet Plant.—Captain James Garner, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hinde, esq.—Mr. Robert Mellon, coast-waiter and searcher in the customs at Bagillt, to Miss E. Cowell.

At Preston, Mr. Edward Forshaw, attorney, to Miss Mary Taylor.

At Prescott, Mr. Henry Lickbarrow, to Miss Southern.

At Childwall, A. T. Patterson, esq. to Miss

Miss Ward, daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Summer Hill.

At Manchester, the Rev. W. Salmon, to Eliza, third daughter of George Uppleby, esq. of Barrow Hall, Lincolnshire.

Near Manchester, Mr. Robert Rippon, of Lancaster, Durham, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. Christopher Walton, of Worsley Old Hall.

Died.] At Manchester, Samuel Rawlinson, esq. son of the late Abraham R. esq. of Lancaster.—Mr. Makee, 66.

At Longford, of a mortification (proceeding from a gathering in the thumb, which he had improperly treated) James Lee, aged 66, a very faithful and trusty servant for thirty years; and on the next day, of a fever, in consequence of attending her husband, Eleanor, his wife, 60.

At Gateacre, Mrs. Ann Turton, 42.

At Garstang, Mrs. Winder, wife of Mr. W. of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Preston, Mrs. Maria Bache.

At Chorley, Mr. John Hawkeshead, eldest son of Mr. Robert H. 27.

At Everton, Thomas, son of Thomas Bate-man, esq. 18.

At Cheetwood Strangeways, Mr. Thomas Lithgow, 72.

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Robinson, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, 37.—Mrs. Benson, 75.—Mr. G. McKnight, 60.—Mr. William Tillston.—Mr. Thomas Maddock, principal clerk to the proprietors of the Old Quay Company.—Mrs. Ann Ankers.—Mr. Joseph Side.—Mrs. Griffiths, 31.—Mrs. Welsby.—Mr. Joseph Lowe.

At Great Soughall, Mrs. Webb, eldest daughter of the late alderman Astie, of Chester, 55.

At Croston, Mrs. Elizabeth Master, daughter of the late Leigh M. esq. of New Hall, 85.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Prest-bury, to Frances Ann, daughter of the late William Hulton, esq.

Died.] At Stockport, Mrs. Parker, 60.

At Chester, Mr. Robert Newell, mer-
chant.—Joseph Duke, esq.

At Over, Mr. Thomas Woollam.

At Neston, William, second son of Dr. Thomson; and the same night, Mrs. T. wife of the latter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Francis Sheldon, printer and bookseller, to Miss Arabella Hardy.

At Brampton, near Chesterfield, John Barnes, esq. of Ashgate, to Miss Clay, of Northwingfield.

At Pentrich, Thomas Pearson, esq. of Southwingfield, to Miss Royston, of Codnor Park.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. James Johnson, 65.—Mrs. Ann Allkin, 80.—Arthur, young-
est son of Mr. Agard, of Borrowash Mills, 14.

At Wingerworth, Mr. Joseph Hinde.

At Breadsall, Mr. Charles Houghton, 36.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Joseph Sanlers.

At Castleton, Mr. Robert Howe, many years bar-master of the mineral court in the High Peak, 86.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Bailey, 52.

At Eckington, Mr. Ralph Hodgkinson, formerly an eminent druggist of Sheffield, 66.

At Wirksworth, Mr. John Winson, post-
master, 71.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Ruddington, Mr. Hadfield, of Gidding Grove, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Barker.

At Holm Pierpoint, Robert Warren, esq. lieutenant in the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Miss Donnithorne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Donnithorne.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Barnett, sis-
ter of Mr. B. bookseller.—Mr. Dixon, 86.—
Mrs. Rose, of the Pheasant public-house, 27.

Aged 72, Mr. William Doubleday Crofts, attorney at law; who, in the year 1778, completely rung St. Mary's ninth bell 7 hours and 22 minutes, being one of the most Her-
culean tasks in the art; the peal was 10,363 changes of grandsire Crofts, on the peal of ten bells.—Mrs. Tillard, widow of the Rev. Richard T. vicar of Wirksworth, 65.

Near Farnfield, Mr. Wright, 98.

At East Retford, Mr. William Drumby, of Stockwith, near Gainsboro', 25.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Hornsea, the Rev. James Wilson, curate of the perpetual curacy of Nunkeeling, to Miss Jane Burrell.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Smith, of Whittle-
sea, near Peterborough, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Jane Straw, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

At Horncastle, Aaron Congreve Horne, gent. of Woolshaw, Warwickshire, to Miss Berry, of Ryton, in the same county.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, Thomas Kitchen, esq. of Greetwell, to Susan, daughter of the late Charles Clark, esq. of Red Hall.

At Stamford, Hamilton Fulton, esq. to Miss S. C. Martin.

At Boston, Mr. John Mewburn, surgeon, of Whitby, to Miss Moore.—Charles Tun-
nard, esq. of Frampton, to Miss Claypon, daughter of B. C. esq. banker.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Buckworth, relict of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Washingbo-
rough. By her death, the Mistresses Buck-
worth, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, ac-
quire a property of 60,000l. Mrs. Widdow-
son, wife of Mr. William W. of the Rein
Deer Inn.—Mr. Richardson.—Mr. Robert
Squires.—Mr. Mordecai Moses.—The infant
child of R. Terrewest, esq.

At Sutterton, near Boston, Charlotte, wife
of the Rev. Dr. Hutton, vicar of the former
place, 30.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Cawkwell.

At Louth, Mrs. Ann Richmond, 74.

At

At Waddington, Mrs. James.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Luke Williamson.—Mr. John Cox, captain of the brig Gainsbro' packet Newcastle trader, 35.

At Stamford, Mrs. Royston, 73.—Mr. Lawrence Redmill, 80.—Mr. Booth, 72.

At Syston, Mr. Fridlington, 86.

At the Retreat, Bag Enderby, near Horn-castle, 80, William Elmhiest, esq. He was of an ancient family in Yorkshire, had resided many years at Stainby, and was very well known in that part of the country, as a man of strict integrity of character, and possessing much practical agricultural knowledge.

At Grantham, Mrs. Galloway, 71.

At Caistor, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, the Rev. William Harrison, A.M. son of the Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Winterton, and of Great Limber, 34. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and an excellent scholar.

At Holbeach, John Thomas, M.D. many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hallaton, the Rev. J. Owsley, rector of Blaston, to Miss Read.

At Thenidgworth, Mr. Edward Butlin, jun. woolstapler, of Hollowell, Northamptonshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Harris.

At Knighton, William Knox, esq. of Carlton Curliu, to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Coleman, esq. of Stony Gate House.

At Lockington, the Rev. Henry Knightley, rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire, to Jane Diana, third daughter of the Rev. Philip Story.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Inglesant, eldest daughter of Mr. I.—Mr. John Ireland, printer, 63.—Mr. Philips, late of Bellesdon.—Mr. Ball, late of Norton, by Twycross, 93. He could read the smallest print without glasses, and retained his faculties unimpaired to the last moment.—Mr. Wallin.

At Langton, Miss S. E. Morpott, daughter of John M. esq. 15.

At Belgrave, Miss F. Wright, second daughter of the late Captain W.

At Dunton, Mr. Watts.

At Castle Donington, Thomas Fisher, esq. 84.

At Sapcote, Mr. Abraham Nurse, 69.

At Rushy Fields, near Woodhouse, Mr. William Whittle.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Dixon.

At Ullesthorpe, near Lutterworth, Mr. William Simonds.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. Oliver, of Stafford, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of J. T. esq.

At Tarnworth, R. Garnett, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Lyon.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. W. Bennett, of Apeton, to Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sampson Bennett, of the Parks.

Died.] At Darlaston, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Waltham, rector of that parish, 75.

At Etruria, Mrs. Hopewood.

At Alrewas, Mr. John Clark, schoolmaster.

At Turnstall, Mr. Samuel Cartledge.

At Gnosall, Mr. Peter Lees.

At Cheddleton, Lieut. William Smith, of the Salop militia, 19.

At Wallsall, Mrs. Mary Bolton.

At Shenstone Mill, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Burton on Trent, Mary Baxter, 94.—Mary Billington, 85.—John Richards, 80. They were all interred on the same day.

At Darlaston, Mr. James Taylor, 67.

At Hanley, Mrs. Simpson.

At Freeford, Mrs. Dyott, relict of Richard D. esq. 85.

At Brockton Grange, Martha, youngest daughter of Thomas York, gent.

At Basford, Mr. Tilsey.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Bowyer Vaux, of Birmingham, to Miss Browne, of Sutton Park.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Short, attorney, of Solihull, to Miss James, daughter of the late Rev. John J. master of the free grammar school, in Birmingham.

At Salford, John Slatter, esq. to Miss Sarah Haywood, eldest daughter of John H. esq.

At Hazelor, Mr. W. Butler, surgeon, to Miss Haynes, eldest daughter of John Jordan H. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. J. S. Tidmas, of Leeds, to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Jemima Smith.—Mr. John Taylor, 77.—Mr. Richard Eaves, the first person that drove a wagon and team from this town to London, 80.—Mr. Henry Ames, 64.—Mr. Ambrose Tibbetts, 73.—Mrs. Richards.—Joanna; daughter of Mr. George Freer, surgeon.—Mrs. Elizabeth Porteus, widow of the Rev. Mr. P. late of Mineaton, 84.—Mr. Owen, solicitor, of Atherstone. Travelling on the outside of the royal Liverpool coach, the vehicle overset, about five miles from that town, by which accident he was so much hurt that he expired in two hours.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Charles Greatrex, many years an eminent druggist in Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. William Bache.—Mrs. Mary Carter, 28.

At Lapworth, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James Way, rector of Adworth, Warwickshire.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Jones, 70.

At Hillmorton, aged 74, Mr. Edward Abbot, farmer; a man of good morals, strict probity and integrity; much disposed to alleviate the distresses of the poor during the whole of his life. He has bequeathed 150l.

to trustees, that the interest may for ever hereafter be applied for the teaching and instructing twelve poor children of the parish of Hillmorton, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; he has also given the interest of 50l. for ever hereafter to be distributed in bread among the most necessitous poor in Hillmorton, every Christmas; and two guineas to be given to the poor in bread, at the time of his interment, at the discretion of his executors.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. James Heywood, of Chester, to Miss Powell, of Dudleston.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Langford, to Miss Caink.

At Cheswardine, Mr. Deakin, of Souldon Hall, to Miss James, of Stamford Bridge, near Newport.

At Ludlow, Henry Hamer, esq. of Liverpool, to Martha Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Pryce, of Gunley, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. T. Apperley, of London, to Miss Acton.

At Stoke Castle, Richard Onions, esq. of Rowton, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. R. Broxton, of Wettleton.

Died.] At Donington, Catherine Letitia, widow of John Lewis Pettit, M.D.

At Henbury, Mrs. Mary Kynaston, relict of Edward K. esq. of Oatley Park.

At Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, the Hon. Luke Gardiner, second son of the late Viscount Mountjoy.

At Woodcote, Mr. Flint.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hawker, 77.—Mr. Bean, of the Castle and Falcon Inn.—Mrs. Hoskins, relict of the Rev. Abram H. rector of Stocton, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Scoltock.

At Boden, Mr. John Bickerton, 32.

At Fernhill, near Oswestry, Mr. Usher.

At Middletown, Mr. Lloyd.

At the Red Abbey, Mr. Trehearn, only son of Mrs. T. of the Fox Inn, Shrewsbury.

At Trench, near Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Higginson.

At Bridgnorth, aged 90, John Sing, sen. gent. formerly a tanner of that place, where his ancestors have followed the same business for more than two centuries.—He was born at Bridgnorth on the 29th of September, 1719, O. S. and became extremely wealthy. He had ever enjoyed an excellent state of health, and a good flow of spirits, having lost only one tooth from decay, and one from accident; the others were perfectly sound. He possessed his faculties to the last, except a slight deficiency in that of hearing. His only beverage was tea, which he had for years always taken with his hearty meals. He was descended from the Rev. John Millington, one of the canons of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Bridgnorth, at the period of the reformation, who was more commonly called Sing or Singer, the former of which names the family afterwards adopted. The elder branch of this family emigrated to Ireland
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about 1618, from whence the hierarchy of that part of the United Kingdom hath been excellently supplied with characters of much learning and erudition; four of them having filled the episcopal state in that church, and one the archiepiscopate. From that branch the present Sir Edward Sing, bart. of Ireland, is descended.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton upon Team, George Hill, esq. one of the coroners of Worcester, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of William Price, esq. of the Noak.

At Dudley, Mr. John Badley, surgeon, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Badley, esq. of Blower's Green.

At Worcester, William Jones, esq. banker, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Davis, daughter of Mr. D. of Broseley.

At Old Swinford, Samuel Taylor, esq. of Bowden, Northamptonshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. William Moseley, of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Stanbroke Hall, near Worcester, Charles Domville, esq.

At Worcester, Mrs. Wall, wife of Samuel W. esq.—Mrs. Morrison, wife of John M.—Mrs. Beasley, 83.—William Henry, youngest son of Mr. Saunders.—Mr. Rutherford.

At Great Witley, Miss Mann, daughter of Mr. M. surgeon.

At the Park Farm, Croome D'Abitot, Miss Hobbs.

At Evesham, Mrs. Goore, relict of Mr. Henry G. alderman of that borough, 86.

At Glasshampton, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. D. Cookes.

At Tenbury, Mr. William Crundall, 71.

At Sutton, Mrs. Hillson, 95.

At Mathon, Mr. Samuel Smith.

At the Castle, in the parish of Rock, Mr. Richard Nott, jun. 21.

At Hindleap, Mrs. Holder, 67.

At Bromyard, Mrs. West.

At Wolverley, Mr. Alexander Patrick.

At Prickley, Mary Maria, daughter of Mr. Downes.

At Alderminster, the Rev. Mr. Rice.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Susannah Ward.

At Pershore, Mrs. Woodward.

At Rochford, Mrs. Corbett.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Rogers.

Died.] At Mawheld, Mary Taylor, 103.

At Easton, Mary, wife of the Rev. Francis Kinchard.

In the parish of How Caple, of the smallpox, Mary Davis, 88.

At Bickerton Court, Mrs. Bradstock, wife of John B. esq. 56.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is proposed by several respectable medical practitioners, in different parts of this county, to form an association to be called the

the Gloucestershire Vaccine Association; the members of which, being convinced of the efficacy of cow-pox as a safe and certain preventive of small-pox, will promote the use of the former, and wholly decline small-pox inoculation. Several of the most respectable gentlemen of this county, highly approving of this liberal and disinterested conduct, have expressed a wish to promote such a benevolent scheme, by offering whatever pecuniary aid may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

Married.] At Thornbury, Mr. Charles Workman, to Hester, seventh daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Collins, both of Eastwood.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. William Evans, to Miss Anne Catstrees.

At Dursley, Thomas Tippetts, esq. to Miss Susan Rowland.

Richard Procter, esq. of Pamington, to Miss Beckett, of Toddington.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Ormsby, to Miss Henrietta Moore.

At Gloucester, the Rev. James Fussell, methodist preacher, to Miss Redding.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. William Buckingham, son of Mr. William B. whose death was recorded in a late Number, 26.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Hayter, jun.

At Ashton upon Carrant, Mr. James Leigh-ton.

At Gloucester, Mr. Drinkwater, of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Dursley, Mr. Rice Williams, 76.

At Ampney Cross, Mrs. Gorton.

At Cowley, Mrs. Parker, 93.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, T. E. Bartlett, gent. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. G. Weale, vicar of Rowington, Warwickshire.

At Oxford, Mr. James King, printer and bookseller, Abingdon, to Miss Ann Robinson.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Banaster Adams, lately a clerk in the Bank of England, 33.—Mr. Thomas Bliss, bookseller, 24.—Miss Ann May, 23.—Mrs. Moore, 62.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, the Rev. William Pargeter, M.D. He was a classical scholar, and possessed great medical abilities; by his death the poor have lost a friend, and a large circle of acquaintance an intelligent and social companion.—Mrs. Jevans, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. dissenting minister.

At Ensham, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Thomas H. esq. one of the magistrates of Oxford.

At Banbury, Mr. Edward Cox.—Mr. Holdeney.

At Adderbury, Mr. Bellow.

At Nettlebed, Mr. Henry White, 89.

At Great Milton, Miss Hull, 11.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanslop, Mr. John Tomkins, of the Black Lion Inn, to Mrs. Atterbury.

At Loughton, Mr. William Smith, to Mrs. Alice Dunkley, of Brington, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At Wing, the Hon. and Rev. Jerome de Salis, D.D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

In his 78th year, the Rev. Charles Kipling, vicar of Oakley, and incumbent of the livings of Chilton, Ashenden, and Dorton.

At Pyle, near Colnbrook, Mrs. Bullock, relict of H. B. esq. 74.

At East Burnham, Henry Sayer, esq. 79.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Widdial, Mr. Irish, of Southwark, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late John R. esq. of Shefford, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Bel-dam.

At Hadley, Robert Manners, esq. son of the late Lord William M.

At Bushey Hall Farin, Mr. William Smith.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Woodside, John Arkley, esq. of Finsbury-place, London.

At Woburn, James Harryman Holmes, esq. captain in the Leicester militia.

At Dunstable, Mr. Francis Goude.

At Knotting, Mr. William Maxey, 58.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, John Wray, jun. esq. of Hull, to Ann, daughter of Mrs. Cox.

At Guilsborough, Mr. G. W. Merriton, of Peckham, Surry, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Edward Underwood.

At Yarwell, Mr. James Bradshaw, to Miss Rippon.

Robert Dawson, esq. to Anna Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. Weston, esq. of Brackley.

The Rev. Charles Davy, of Toddington, Beds. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Davy, vicar of Pytchley.

At Daventry, Mr. William Percival, surgeon and apothecary, and second son of John P. esq. banker of Northampton, to Miss Mires, eldest daughter of Andrew M. esq.

Died.] At Kettering, on his road to London, Thomas Copley, esq. late of Nether Hall, Doncaster, in the 68th year of his age; by whose death a landed estate of between 2 and 3000l. a year descends to Edward Wolley, esq. solicitor, York.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Staughton, 89.

At Astrop House, Miss Charlotte Vandewall Willes, third daughter of the Rev. Shippen W.

At Northampton, Mr. Oram.—Mr. Haws, apothecary.

At Winwick, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, rector of that place.

At Blatherwick Hall, Harry O'Brien, esq.

At Hackleton, Mr. John Pacey, 71.

At Brafield, Mr. Joseph Sargeant.

At Woodnewton, Mrs. Hardy.

At Quinton, Mrs. Marriott.

At Welford, Mrs Woodford, 81.
At Great Billing, Mr Robert Lovell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hamerton, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Copmanford, to Miss Dumbleton.

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mr. Christopher Lumley, 62.

At Stanground, Mr. Smythies, relict of the Rev. Humphrey, S. rector of Alphreton, Suffolk, and Little Staughton, Beds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Slaney, to Miss S. Luttwyche, daughter of William L. esq.

Mr. John Harlock, jan. of Ely, to Miss Shelverton, of Burwell.

Died.] On the 30th of April, at his father's seat at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Charles York Viscount Royston, in the 13th year of his age, only remaining son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

At Longstow, the Rev. Richard Haighton, rector of that parish, and of Croxton, also in this county, and perpetual curate of Hapton, in Norfolk. He was formerly fellow of Christ college, B.A. 1762, (being senior wrangler of that year,) and M.A. 1764. Longstow is in the gift of the Rev. Robert Thompson, LL.D. and Croxton, of Edward Leeds, esq. Christ college, patrons of Hapton.

At Hardwicke, Mr. P. Whittet, 62.

NORFOLK.

On Thursday, April 26, the first stone of the new bridge at Carrow, Norwich, was laid by the mayor, Thomas Back, esq. attended by many of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. On the stone being placed in its situation, three cheers were given by the workmen and spectators, anticipating the great conveniency which this fresh communication with the Yarmouth road, and the intended excavation of Butter Hills, will soon give the city. Notwithstanding the estimate for building another bridge, as proposed at the iron foundry of Messrs. Aggs and Co. amounts, according to the most moderate calculation of an eminent surveyor, to the sum of 7,407*l.* besides the permanent expence of 50*l.* per annum, for lighting and keeping the streets in repair, the subscription is full. The erection of a third new bridge, at the Duke's Palace, is also in contemplation, and there is no reason to doubt, that the loan for such a patriotic purpose will fill rapidly, as there is a good prospect for the subscribers of those several undertakings being paid nearly 1½ per cent. for their money.

A very rare and curious fish, called the opah, or king fish, was lately cast on the beach at Mundesley. It is of that genus which Linnæus distinguishes by the name of *Chætodon*, and is said to be very common on the coast of Guinea.

Married.] At Lynn, Robert Bevan, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Peele Taylor, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. T. of Tilney.

At Norwich, William Routh, esq. of London, to Miss Carver.—Mr. J. T. Rutter, of Mark Lane, London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late P. Hanger.

Captain Alexander Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gosling, esq. of Coulsey Wood, in this county.—Mr. John Deacon, attorney, to Miss Starling.

At Old Buckenham, Thomas Utting, esq. gent. of Ashwelthorpe, to Maria, third daughter of John Hunt, esq. of Old Buckenham.

Mr. James Back, of Norwich, to Miss Gibbs, daughter of the Rev. L. G. rector of Brockdish.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant George Troke, R.N. to Mrs. Margaret Shickle.

At Guist, Richard Gwyn, esq. of Stratton St. Michael, to Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Postle, esq. of Horstead.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. Ann Nelson, 81.

At Diss, Mrs. Burrows, 25.

At Warham, Mrs. Martha Tuttle, 71.

At Gressenhall, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Mace, 19.

At Scottow, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. Dyball.

At Alburgh, Mr. James Keer, 52.

At Harleston, Mr. James Aldous, 52.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Pitts.

At Wheatacre Burgh, Ann, wife of the Rev. William Boycott, 33.

At Honingham, Mr. Stephen Hipkin, 77.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Framingham, relict of Mr. F. many years an eminent surgeon there, 77.

At Norwich, Miss Akers, 30.—Mr. T. Barber, attorney, 60. He had been 27 years secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—Mrs. Sarah Gimingham, 74.—Mr. Tooley.—Mrs. Gidney, 43.—Mr. Thomas Frodycke, 65.—Mr. George Dunn, 41.—Mrs. Esther Reeve, 64.—Mrs. Harvey, wife of Robert H. esq. 79.—Miss Ann Robson, daughter of John R. gent.—Mrs. Elianor Allison.—Mrs. Johnson, 78.—John Schuldham, gent. 83.—Mr. Thomas Black, 79.—Henrietta Iveson Murray, eldest daughter of James M. esq. 20.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hawkins.—Mr. Dow.

SUFFOLK.

At a meeting assembled at the Guildhall, Bury, on the 26th of March, after a lecture delivered by Joseph Lancaster on the subject of the education of the poor, it was resolved that a school for boys should be established by public subscription in that town on his plan, and also a similar school for girls, if the funds of the institution would admit of it.

Married.] At Aldborough, William J. Ellis, esq. of London, to Miss Waddington, daughter of John W. esq.

At Halesworth, Edward Tompson, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of John W. esq.

Died.]

Died.] Aged 70, the Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, rector of Kennet, near Newmarket, and also of Felsham and Newbourn, near Ipswich, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, L.L.B. 1766.

At Rury, Mr. Whybrew.—Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. of the Three Tuns Inn.—Mrs. Elizabeth Leheup, a maiden lady, 86.—Mrs. Reilly, relict of John R. esq. 81.

At Ixworth Thorpe, Mrs. Day, 81.

At Brandon, Mrs. Diggon, 70.

At Westerfield, Miss Hitch, eldest daughter of the Rev. James H.

At Ipswich, Mr. N. Bucke, an eminent surgeon.—Mrs. Fallow, late of the Waggon Inn.—Miss Maria Basham, 22; and two days afterwards, her father, Mr. John B.

At Gazely, Mr. John Taylor.

The Rev. William Cooke, B. D. vicar of Preston, in this county, and of Melton Parva, Norfolk.

At Wetherden, Mrs. Tanner.

At Norton, Mrs. Read.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Danbury, Mr. Hayne, of London, to Sarah Dinah, third daughter of the late John Wiggins, of Hill House, Danbury.

At Southminster, Mr. Tabrum, surgeon, to Miss Bawtree, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Southminster-hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, of a disease contracted in Walcheren, Lieutenant Cowslade, 68d regiment.

At Epping Grove, William Black, esq.

At Ingatestone, Mr. Cornelius Butler, sen. a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 64.

At Harwich, Mrs. Amner.

At Greensted, Mrs. Ayley.

At Mersea Island, Mr. Henry Hawes.

At Shenfield, James D'Argent, M.D.F.R.S. 85.

At Coggeshall, Mr. Jordan Unwin, 74.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to take into consideration a plan projected by Mr. Rennie, for the junction of the Medway, Rother, and Stour, by means of navigable canals. The line of the canal proposed for the junction of the Medway and Rother, is from the Medway at Yalding to Horsmonden, thence by Frittenden to Galiows Green, near Tenterden, and from thence to the royal military canal at Stone, which connects it with the Rother. The line projected to unite with the Stour is proposed to branch off at Middle Quarter, near High Halden, which in its course will embrace Ashford, and be continued to Wye, from whence it may without difficulty be extended to Canterbury. The total cost of this last line, twenty-seven miles in length, is estimated at 109,744*l.* of the former line, nearly thirty-four miles in length, 190,688*l.* If then the advantages to be derived from this proceeding are so ob-

vious to the landed interest of the county, of how much consequence is it to the trading interest of Canterbury, that some immediate steps should be taken to obtain a navigation from thence to the sea; and as the enormous expense of land-carriage may not be within the knowledge or conception of the trade of that city, we give, as an instance, that of the carriage of coal only, during the last two years. In the years 1808 and 1809, the quantity of coal brought into Canterbury, and on which the pavement duty of *1s.* per chaldron was paid, was 18,250 chaldrons, being an average of 9125 yearly; which, at the rate of 13*s.* per chaldron, (the price paid for land-carriage,) gives 5931*l.* 5*s.*; a sum equivalent to discharge the interest of nearly 120,000*l.* more, by one-sixth, than the estimate of the whole cost of canal, harbour, &c. It is to be observed here, that the carriage of coal only is calculated; if then that of hops, timber, stone, wool, leather, grocery, shop goods, &c. is added, and which in 1802 was estimated at 13,000 tons annually, and calculated to cost 7250*l.* it will be found that the saving to the public will be more than one-half of the present price paid for land-carriage of every description.

A project is in contemplation to construct an harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, on the north-eastern coast of this county. It originated with some merchants in London, with a view of obtaining a shelter for those vessels which in the winter season are so much exposed on the Kent coast. It is proposed to make the harbour capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons burthen.

Married.] At Gillingham, James Smith, esq. a chief clerk in the check-office in Chatham Dock-yard, to Miss Isabella Stobin, of Chatham.

At Lewisham, Mr. G. Edmunds, of the Exchequer-office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn, to Miss C. White, of Soho-square.

Died.] At Chevening, the lady of the Rev. A. Onslow.

At Deal, Mr. Mark Clayson, 71.—Mrs. Mount, 86.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of rear-admiral D. She was taken ill whilst serving some friends at a dinner-party, and died almost immediately.

At Brompton, Mrs. Sharp.

At Folkstone, Richard, youngest son of Mr. Reynolds, attorney.

At Maidstone, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Edward Moyce, of Shipborne, 42.—Mr. John Peters, 61.—Mr. John Pine, of the Ivy-mill, paper-maker.

At Linton, Mrs. Link.

At Rochester, Mr. Stephen Doorne, banker.

At Canterbury, Mr. C. Chapman, jun. 24.—Mrs. Frances Ann Giraud.—Mrs. Mary Kirkby, relict of Mr. Henry K. printer, 75.—Mrs. Wraight.—Mrs. Elizabeth Starke.

At Dover, Mr. Ashdown.

At Northgate, near Margate, John, eldest son of John Barker, esq. 26.

At Eythorn, Mr. Thomas Manger, 76.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mrs. Packman, 82.

At Minster, Mr. John Tutnell, 84.

At Biddenden, Mrs. Browne, 78.

At Postling, Mrs. Nower, 95.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Catsfield House, John Fuller, esq. 83. He died possessed of a very large fortune, the bulk of which descends to his nephew and heir, John Fuller, of Rosehill, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the county. Few persons have excelled this venerable gentleman; he was a devout and unfeigned christian, and a most active and vigilant magistrate for above fifty years. His hand and heart were always open to the distress and necessities of others; he gave away, during his life-time, a considerable estate for the maintenance of poor blind persons.

At Brighton, Mrs. Ann Rhodes.—Mr. Dollasson.—Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. James W. She was found dead in her bed without any previous indisposition.—Mrs. Colbron, 82.

At Chichester, Mr. Hoskins, who had been thirty-three years master of the house of industry of that city. Among his property were found two hundred guineas, one hundred and eighty seven-shilling pieces, a considerable number of five-and-threepenny-pieces, and a unique collection of other coins, &c.

At Lewes, Mr. Francis Gell.—Mrs. Philadelphia Tuppen, a maiden lady, 73.

At Milland House, near Chichester, John Wilkes, esq. formerly a printer and bookseller at Winchester, and editor and proprietor of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Roach, of East Medina Mill, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of Captain R.

At Southampton, James Blunt, esq. of Nether Wallop, to Miss Sarah Little, third daughter of the late Richard L. esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Died.] At Odiham, Mrs. Payne, relict of the late John P. esq. of Barbadoes.

At Chilworth Farm, near Romsey, Mrs. Tarver.

At Winchester, Mrs. Wells, 68.—Mrs. Cradocke.

At Appleshaw, Mrs. Josina Hedges, relict of John H. esq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Newlyn, 88.—Miss Vignole.

At Alderholt Park, George Reade, esq.

At Muscliff, John Hudson, esq.

At Basingstoke, aged 82, Mr. John Granger, brother of the late Rev. James Granger, vicar of Shiplake, author of the *Biographical History of England*.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, John Young, esq. captain in the 76th regiment, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, of East Woodhay, Hants.

Died.] At Melksham, Edmund Darby, esq. son of the late Mrs. Deborah D. of Coalbrook Dale.

At Salisbury, Mr. James Roles.—Mrs. Sarah Pike, 88.—Mr. Marsh.

At Marden, Mr. B. Hayward.

At Trowbridge, the Rev. Daniel Jones, pastor of the general baptist church in that place, 40.

At Tisbury, Robert Oberne, 101. His posterity amounted to 187 persons, viz. three sons and five daughters, sixty-seven grandchildren, eighty-one great grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

At Fordington, T. Salisbury, esq. solicitor and steward to Lord Rivers and William Morton Pitt, esq.

At Warminster, Mrs. Pressley.—Mrs. Galpine.

At West Kington, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. J. Hume.

At Bambury, Mr. Samuel Ballard.

At Marlborough, Mr. Samuel Rogers.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Thomas Allen Shuter, esq. of Southwark, to Sarah Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

Died.] At Windsor, William Haygarth, esq. sen. lieutenant in the royal navy, and governor of the naval knights at Windsor.

At Yattendon, Mr. Mathews, 79.

At Cookham, Mr. G. Allen.

At Newbury, John, son of the late James Owen, of Clapham, in this county, 17.—Mr. J. Simmonds.

At Littlewick Green, Mr. Lee.

At Reading, Mr. Hayell, many years an eminent drawing-master.—Mrs. Mitchell, relict of Commodore M. 87.—Mrs. Maggs.—Mr. Willsdon.

At Wallingford, Miss Ives.

At Beaumont Lodge, near Windsor, Viscountess Ashbrook.

At Beenham, Mr. Elisha Webb.

At Theale, Mrs. Wallen, 87.

At Wargrave, Mrs. Maynard.

At Harwell, Mr. Richard Elderfield.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Ann Welch, daughter and co-heiress of the late celebrated Justice Welch, with whom she resided for a considerable time in Italy, and formed her taste, then already conspicuous, by a close attention to literature and the fine arts. She was a woman of superior abilities, mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages; but these acquirements, far from exciting a wish to attract the notice of the world, rendered her doubly solicitous to fulfil all the relative duties of society, to which no female could be a more genuine ornament. Mild, charitable,

charitable, and friendly, her extensive mental resources became a well known fund of intellectual pleasure to others, and of exhilaration to herself.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Thomas Ady, esq. sheriff for that town, to Miss Hester Easter.

Died.] Mrs. Bradford, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Stalbridge.

At Wottonbe House, the Rev. W. Whitaker, 85.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, Dr. Pryan, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Tatlock, daughter of the late William T. esq. of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Chatham.

At Biddeford, G. W. F. Delevand, esq. of Battersen Rise, to Jane, second daughter of T. Grant, esq. of North Devon Cottage.

At Chittlehampton, Mr. Benjamin Radford, surgeon, of Chumleigh, to Miss Mary Haache, only daughter of John H. esq.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Giles, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cree.

Died.] At Exeter, Major C. Ward Orde, late of the 9th light dragoons.—Mr. Ellis, drawing-master. Mr. Ellis had received a liberal education, which had been much improved by his own study and experience. He possessed very respectable abilities as an artist, and his appearance, manners, conversation, and behaviour, were those of a gentleman. He had resided in this city about four years, and instructed a number of young persons in the art of drawing, in which he was very successful; but it appears, that previously to his arrival he had been very unfortunate, and being encumbered with a load of debt, all his industry in his profession was insufficient to the maintenance of his family, and to pay off occasionally such sums as he was called on by his former creditors to discharge. Thus situated, his little earnings being continually drained from him, with a constant fear of being arrested, and scarcely allowing himself sufficient nutriment to sustain life, he pined in secret; and though his external appearance betrayed no signs of poverty, surrounded on all sides by those who esteemed him, and who, had they known his real situation, would have been happy to assist and relieve him, he died literally of a broken heart! leaving a family of four young children, and a widow very far advanced in pregnancy with the fifth. Their distressed situation, on the loss of a husband and a father, and left destitute of every support, without provisions, fuel, clothes, or any of the necessaries of life, can better be conceived by those who have feeling hearts, than it is possible to describe.

At Sidmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Cocks, widow of the Hon. Reginald C., youngest son of the late Lord Somers, and second daughter of the late James Cocks, esq.—Wm. Bacon esq. of Carr House, near Doncaster.

At Topsham, Mrs. Chapman, wife of captain Ligonier C.

At Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, Sarah, wife of rear-admiral Ingram.

At Ebbford House, near Topsham, George Webbe Daniell, esq. president of the island of Nevis.

At Plymouth, Mr. Gillett, late purser of his Majesty's ship Defence. He jumped overboard, and was drowned.—Mr. Snow, merchant.

At Uplime, Mrs. Vere, widow of the Rev. Nicholas V. prebendary of Winchester and Wells, and rector of Uplime.

At Bellsir, Mrs. Harman, wife of Edward H. esq. of Finsbury-square, London.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Sarah Vanden Endon, 84.

At Exmouth, Lieut. Drane, R.N.

At Tuccanhay, near Totness, Abraham Tucker, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Padstow, John Paynter, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Rawlings, third daughter of Thomas R. esq.

At St. Mabyn, Mr. Wm. Hawey, purser of the Narcissus frigate, to Miss Bavin, of Pencarrow.

At Egloskerry, the Rev. John Oliver, to Miss Hurdon, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Treludick.

At Falmouth, Mr. James Wilt, drum-major of the Glamorgan militia, aged 23, to Mrs. Stanhope, a widow lady of independent fortune, aged 71.

At St. Allen, John Rogers, esq. of Antron Lodge, near Helston, to Louisa Covyn, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. R. Gurney.

Died.] At Peurice House, Miss Graves, daughter of Admiral G.

At St. Columb, Miss Maria Wornanton, 19.

At Mount Stewart, Miss Hobbs, 66.

At Padstow, Mr. Richard Brewer, jun. of the George Inn.

At Falmouth, Miss Lavinia Hocken, daughter of Joseph H. esq. 18.

At Penryn, Mrs. Catherine Rowe, daughter of Mr. Richard R.—Mrs. Share.

At Probus, Mr. Melchizedec Dabb, 38.

At Cubert, John Hosker, esq.

At Launceston, Mr. John Dimond.

WALES.

Considerable improvements are proceeding by the direction of the corporation, on the Burrows, at Swansea. The pleasure-ground will consist of a garden of about four acres, of which a considerable proportion will be laid out in grass parterres, shrubberies, plantations of forest trees, with an extent of gravel walks within its boundary of more than 800 yards; besides this, there will be a grand esplanade facing the south, forty feet wide; twenty of which (in the centre) will be gravelled, and the sides laid down in turf, of the length of 250 yards,

yards, commanding an uninterrupted view of the bay, piers, and shipping. On the east, north, and west sides, there will also be gravelled avenues of more than 1100 yards, so that above eight acres of ground, and nearly one mile and a quarter of walk, will be laid out, and dedicated by the corporation of Swansea to the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the town, and its casual visitors; which, if kept in a neat manner, with a sufficient barrier to exclude improper trespassers, as also a guard against the commission of every species of nuisance, will afford both health and pleasure to the frequenters of this favourite spot, and add to the celebrity of the town, by giving this well-timed effect to its unrivalled natural beauties.

The labourers employed by Mr. Yalden, in the limestone quarries at the Mumbles, near Swansea, lately cut through a complete cemetery, in which were found immense quantities of human bones of a very large size: from the position and the confused state they were discovered in, it is highly probable that this spot was the burial-place of a vast multitude who perished nearly at the same time, either by pestilence or the sword, at some very remote period.

The following facts are extracted from documents on the table of the House of Commons, from which the effects of the Newport exemption on the trade of South Wales are rendered sufficiently apparent:— There were imported into Bridgewater before the first exemption from duty in 1797,

From Cardiff	-	-	£59 tons of coal.
Neath	-	-	4729
Swansea	-	-	7236

12,224

In 1801, previous to the second exemption,

From Cardiff	-	-	1887 tons.
Neath	-	-	2196
Swansea	-	-	2045

6128

In 1809,

From Cardiff	-	-	0
Neath	-	-	77
Swansea	-	-	166

243

Cardiff, under an act anterior to the Newport Act, embarked a very large capital on a work of superior scale, viz. to admit ships of heavy burthen; and it appears from the above returns, was beginning to send its produce to market in 1797; but in 1801 had acquired a considerable trade to Bridgewater, notwithstanding the exemption enjoyed by Newport. Since 1801, however, Cardiff has been absolutely excluded from that market; which must have caused a great depreciation of capital; as much vested on the faith of Parliament as the money embarked

in the Monmouthshire collieries. Neath had lost in 1801 above half its Bridgewater trade, and may also now be considered as completely shut out; the trifle exported in 1809 being most probably stone-coal, which is used only by maltsters. Swansea was deprived of two-thirds of its trade to Bridgewater in 1801, since which period it has descended to a state of insignificance. By returns made to the House in 1807, it appeared that 24,244*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* had been lost to the revenue in that year, by exempting from duty coal shipped at Newport for Bridgewater, and other ports eastward of the Holmes; and by subsequent returns, now on the table, it appears that in 1809 the exemption had lost the country 32,103*l.* 4*s.* which loss is moreover progressively increasing.

Mr. Johnes, of Havod, in Cardiganshire, has the merit of having improved his mansion and lands in a most laudable manner. In 1783 they were a wilderness. There was indeed an old house belonging to the family, but it was deserted as an untenable residence, and the very estate held of little value. Since which time, hills planted by persons now living, have risen into opulence of timber; other hills are covered with infant plantations; and other lofty and extensive wastes are marked out to be called into usefulness and fertility in the ensuing autumns. Larch trees have been very successful on these hills; but Mr. Johnes has engaged in an immense extent of general plantations. From June 1796 to June 1797, four hundred thousand larches were planted. In the same year, two hundred and fifty thousand other trees were planted, of which fifty were alders, and the rest elm, beech, birch, ash, and mountain-ash. They all thrive well, but the beech thrive more than any, except the larch. About ten thousand were planted on an acre. From October 1797 to October 1798, ten thousand oaks were planted, from one to two feet high; and from October 1798 to April 1799, fifty-five acres were set with acorns. In the same space of time, in which the plantations of oaks were going forward, twenty-five thousand ash trees were planted, and about four hundred thousand larch trees. The larches were all two-years old seedlings, and were always planted on the upper part of the hills. The larches planted at the height of from eighteen inches to two feet in the year 1796, were from ten to thirteen feet high in 1802. The shoots some years were from two feet and a half to three feet, and in some instances three feet eight inches. The whole number of trees planted on the estate from October 1795 to April 1801, amounted to two millions and sixty-five thousand, of which one million two hundred thousand were larches, without including the lands sown with acorns. Dr. Hunter, in his notes upon Evelyn's Sylva, states

states that trees when they begin to timberize, increase in value one shilling yearly. What then may we suppose the increasing value of this patriotic gentleman's estate will be in a few years? How provident a steward has he proved himself for his successors, and what obligation has the kingdom at large been laid under by his example!

Married.] At Carmarthen, Lieut. Hunt, of the 96th regiment, to Miss Vaughan, eldest daughter of Capt. V. of the Royal Navy.—Capt. Henry Esmond, to Miss Mary Noots.—The Rev. F. H. Papendick, M.A. to Miss B. A. Williams, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Velinnewydd, in the county of Brecon.

At Llandewy Velfrey Church, near Narberth, Mr. Tardrew, of Carmarthen, to Miss George, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Cwmlilar, Pembrokeshire.

At Llanvechen, Robert Perrott, esq. of Brynhyddon, to Miss Magdalene Evans, eldest daughter of Edward E. esq. of Llanfrogan, in the county of Montgomery.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Joliffe, of Southampton, to Miss Maria Kynaston, third daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Cald Island, near Tenby.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, Dorothy Richards, 109. She enjoyed good health till within a few days of her death.

Mrs. Jones, the wife of Price J. esq. of Coffronnydd, and youngest daughter of Colonel Browne, of Mellington.

At Llangollen, Mrs. Mather, late of Wrexham.

At Bangor, the Rev. Hugh Owen, D.D. precentor of the Cathedral, rector of Aberfraw, in the county of Anglesey, and of Llanllifny, in the county of Carnarvon.

At Mansant, Carnarvonshire, Edward Duncan, esq.—The Rev. Evan Herbert, curate of Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire.

At Llanerch Park, in the county of Flint, H. Leo, esq. major of the Flintshire militia; by his death, the beautiful seat in the Vale of Clwyd, and valuable demesnes, become the property of the Rev. W. W. Davies, restoring to the ancient line an estate it had possessed for many centuries.

At Swansea, Mrs. Rees, relict of John R. esq. of Killymaenlwydd, Carmarthenshire.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Mary Nicholl, widow of William N. esq. of Cae Main, Glamorgan.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Dumfries, John M'George, esq. of Culloch, one of the magistrates of Dumfries.

In the Island of Lewes, West Highlands of Scotland, a poor woman of the name of Flora Macdonald, at the advanced age of 120 years, retaining the perfect use of her faculties till the last

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, sister of Viscount Melville.

At Craigag, in the parish of Kirkhill, at the advanced age of 102, Mr. James Fraser,

farmer. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous family, and upwards of seventy of his grand and great-grandchildren. He possessed the use of all his faculties to the last hour; had never been confined above two hours by illness; never wore any other dress than the Highland garb in the course of his long life; and was a man much esteemed by his numerous acquaintance for his singularly pleasing manners.

At Oxenford Castle, sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, bart. at the advanced age of 84. He was many years a baron of his majesty's exchequer in Scotland, and distinguished himself as an author by his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, *Tracts on Feudal Law*, and various other able and useful publications. He lived in habits of the strictest intimacy with the first characters of his time, and availed himself of every opportunity which his active mind and influence afforded him of promoting the welfare of his country, during a period of its history particularly eventful. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the present sir John, who is a colonel in the Guards.

Aged 75, James Fraser, tenant in Tomovoidt, parish of Boleskine. He was one of the Fraser highlanders who distinguished themselves so eminently at the capture of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe. It is remarkable, that within the narrow circle around Tomovoidt, there are still surviving five more who witnessed that glorious event: one of these is captain Fraser, of Bunche-gavie, and another is captain Fraser, of Erogie.

IRELAND.

In Queen's County, the earl and countess of Charleville have been most benevolently employed in founding schools for four hundred children, on Mr. Lancaster's plan. The earl has erected suitable buildings at his own expense. The countess has sent over a schoolmaster, who has been some weeks with Mr. Lancaster, at the Royal Free School, Borough Road, to be instructed in his plan. The high sheriff of the county of Cavan has been very assiduous in the institution of schools, which are productive of much good, by diffusing the benefits of that knowledge of which Ireland stands so greatly in need.

Died.] At Ardglass, the right hon. Charles James Fitzgerald, lord Lecale, vice admiral of the red, uncle to the present duke of Leinster, 52.

At Corr Hill, county Cavan, W. Harkness, esq. 102.

On the Copeland Island, near Donaghewer, M. Strattan, 105; she applied herself to her wheel, and spun until a few days before she died, and retained the use of her faculties until her death.

In Cork, Mrs. Catherine Sutterford, 102.

Died.] At the advanced age of 121 years, Sarah Malcomson, of Drumgoolin, near Rath-fry Land. She was the life in different leases, taken

taken out about the year 1694, at about 1s. 6d. an acre.

At his house in Stephen's Green, Dublin, John Law, D. D. bishop of Elphin, and brother to Lord Ellenborough. This truly venerable prelate was a man of profound erudition, and his whole life was devoted to the practice of those moral and religious duties which he so forcibly inculcated in his excellent discourses from the pulpit.—The following authentic anecdote deserves to be recorded, as furnishing a useful instance of the wise and genuine liberality of his character. When he took possession of the See of Killala, and learnt that almost the whole of the population were Roman Catholics, he used these expressions, "That it was a hopeless task to make them protestants, it would answer every purpose to make them good Catholics:" and with this view he got printed, at his own expense, and distributed gratis through the diocese, a new edition of the works of the Rev. John Gother, which breathe the piety, and, in plain and intelligible language, inculcate the morality, of the bible. The same liberality distinguished every action of his life, and is particularly observable in his will. He has left to the Rev. James Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, 500l. Of this gentleman his lordship knew nothing but his virtues and literary acquirements; but to such a man as Dr. Law, they were the best recommendation. He had previously bestowed upon him the living in the diocese of Elphin, held by the late Dr. Sandford; and in his last and tedious sickness, was often heard to express his satisfaction, that he lived to have an opportunity of shewing him this mark of his friendship and esteem. To Dr. William Magee, senior fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, he has bequeathed a like sum of five hundred pounds. This gentleman had also no recommendation but his literary talents. To Dr. Brinkley, professor of astronomy in Trinity college, Dublin, he has bequeathed five thousand pound with all his books, valued at three thousand pounds. His lordship died worth forty-five thousand pounds, and his legacies, including one thousand pounds to his brother, Lord Ellenborough, amount, in the whole, to sixteen thousand pounds. The remaining twenty-nine thousand pounds is bequeathed, one-half to his widow, Mrs. Law, and the other half distributively between his brothers and sisters, of whom four survive him.

At St. Valen, near Bray, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a christian, Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. member of many literary and philosophical societies. The loss of this accomplished scholar will be long and deeply deplored by all true votaries of science and the fine arts; but, those only who have had the happiness to be included in the circle of his friends, can justly which dignified, and the numerous graces

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which adorned, his character. Never was there any man who united, in an higher degree, the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the attainments of the scholar. His polished manners, his refined sentiments, his easy flow of wit, his classical taste, and his profound erudition, rendered his conversation as fascinating as it was instructive: the rare qualities of his heart procured for him the most devoted attachment of relatives and friends, the affectionate regard of all who knew him. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated Mr. W. for the exercise of an active profession, and early withdrew his mind from the busy bustle of the world to the more congenial occupations of literary retirement. The intervals of exemption from pain and sickness, which are usually passed in languor or in pleasure, were by him devoted to the cultivation of those favourite departments of literature to which he was guided not less by natural taste than by early association. To seek for that best of blessings—health, which his own climate denied him, Mr. W. was induced to travel: the ardent mind of this young enthusiast in the cause of letters, which had drunk deep from the classic fountains of antiquity, and, had imbibed the most profound admiration for the heroes and the sages of old regretted not his constitutional debility, but seized the occasion which invited him to that sacred theatre, on which the greatest characters had figured, and the noblest works had been achieved. He visited Italy; he embraced with enthusiasm that nurse of arts and of arms; he trod with devotion her classic ground, consecrated by the ashes of heroes, and immortalized by the effusions of poets; he studied her language; he observed her customs and her manners; he admired the inimitable remains of ancient art, and mourned over the monuments of modern degradation; he conversed with her learned men; he was enrolled in her academies; and became almost naturalized to the country. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health, Francis Henry Lambert, esq. 22, son of the late Robert Lambert, esq. of Dorchester, and fellow of New College, Oxford.

At her residence, on Gay Hills, in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica, at the very advanced age of 120 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of the island, and relict of the late Jacob Fletcher, esq. of White Hall estate, St. Anne. She retained all her faculties, enjoyed a good appetite, and possessed her usual flow of spirits to the period of her death, and did the duties of her domestic concerns till the last three years; she was of a lively and cheerful disposition. Her daughter, at the good old age of eighty, attended to her wants and comforts at the close of this long life.

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MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—We are sorry it is not in our power to state that any alteration has taken place for the better, in those important sources of our national prosperity, since last we had occasion to notice them. The manufactures of Birmingham and Manchester, especially the latter, are unusually dull. The workmen generally employed in the cotton-mills of Manchester, have refused to work without an advance of wages, and the consequence is that several mills are literally standing still. Accounts from that town seem to afford but very little hope of the differences being soon settled. Twist, both of Liverpool and Manchester, is dull of sale, and prices rather declining. A proclamation has recently been issued, extending the operation of the Act permitting the importation of corn, and other articles of provision, to the 25th of March, 1811. The exportation of corn, grain, or flour, to Ireland is prohibited; and from the articles of importation, under the head of provisions, salted beef and pork are excluded. The following is an account of the importation of wheat into the port of London from July 1809 to July 1810:

1809.	July to 30th September,	33,972 quarters.
	30th December,	97,831
1810.	31st March	264,754
	7th April	25,672
	14th April	47,015
		<hr/> 469,244 <hr/>

This quantity exceeds the importation of any year since 1765. During fourteen years previous to that period, the country gained, on an average, the annual profit of 330,000*l.* on the export of corn. In the present state of our importation the loss is very considerable, as will be seen by referring to our last month's report, in which we have accurately stated the sum paid to foreign nations for corn, during the space of six months. The value of the above stated quantity of wheat imported into London in less than nine months, averaging the cost at 4*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, amounts to no less a sum than 2,111,598*l.* sterling, which has actually been paid in specie by our traders.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The alterations which have taken place in the prices of East India commodities since our last, are so trifling, that we deem it unnecessary to notice them. Most of the articles remain stationary, and the sales are dull. On the 8th of May, the Company sold the following prize goods, viz. 123 bags cloves, 2*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*; thirteen bags, ditto. 6*s.* 11*d.* to 7*s.* 1*d.* Seventeen bales cinnamon at 10*d.* and one chest nutmegs (1*s.* 3*d.* allowed by the company, and the customs for the shells) at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. the duties to pay for home consumption. On the 11th a large sale of indigo took place, the result of which was as follows: (the duties to pay for home-consumption.) Company's. 1018 chests of indigo at 6*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s.* 1*d.* *Private trade and privilege*, ditto. 1296 chests of indigo 5*s.* 1*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

WEST INDIES.—The convoy sailed from Portsmouth for the West Indies on the 29th of April, under the protection of a frigate. We are glad to find that some of the West India articles begin to look up once more. Jamaica rum is in regular request both at London and Liverpool, and considerable sales of Leewards have lately been made for the navy. The Jamaica fetches from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*; and that of the Leeward Islands, from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per gallon. Sugars remain in rather a torpid state. Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Vincent's, are quoted at prices from 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Antigua, Barbadoes, (Muscovada,) Dominica, Tobago, Tortola, and St. Lucia, from 3*l.* 13*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.* per cwt. Coffees continue extremely languid. Fine, sells from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* good, from 6*l.* to 7*l.* and ordinary, from 4*l.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Cotton-wool is also dull of sale, and scarcely any alteration has taken place in the prices since our last quotations. Logwood is become more depressed than it was last month. The Jamaica chipt, fetches from 37*l.* to 38*l.* per cwt. Jamaica ginger, (white,) 5 guineas to 8*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, (black,) 3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*; Barbadoes, 4*l.* 11*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Jamaica fustick, 22*l.* to 23*l.* 10*s.*; Cuba, ditto, 25*l.* to 27*l.* per ton.

NORTH AMERICA.—The commercial relations between this country and Great Britain remain precisely in the same situation as at the period of our last publication; but the expectation of a war between France and the United States, and the consequent abolition of the non-intercourse Act with regard to England, is more confidently entertained than ever. The clandestine, or rather the *overlooked* trade, is still carried on between our ports and those of the United States; but it is not quite so brisk as it appeared about two months ago. Towards the commencement of May a report was in circulation, but on insufficient grounds, that numerous seizures had been made in the harbours of the United States, under the arrangements enacted by the non-intercourse laws; but by letters recently received, it is become evident that the rumour originated in a transaction under official authority, of a very confined nature. North American cotton-wool, like that of other parts of the world, is in

no considerable demand; that of Georgia, fetches from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; and New Orleans, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Tar is lower than it was last month. The prices now are 1l. 14s. to 1l. 17s. per barrel. Pitch has experienced a proportional decline; the highest price of the day is 13s. per cwt. Turpentine goes off pretty regularly. Timber, it is nearly superfluous to state, is an excellent article at the present moment. American oak sells well from 14l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; ditto pine, 8l. to 9 guineas; plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Pot-ashes are in fair demand; the market-prices are from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 19s.; pearl, quite neglected; prices quoted 2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s. The demand for tobacco at Liverpool is completely suspended, and even in the London-market the article is very dull of sale. Maryland of different colours, fetches from 5d. to 16d.; and Virginia ditto, from 7d. to 11d. per lb. Wheat and flour meet with a very ready sale; fine qualities of the former are scarce.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Very severe measures have been adopted at Buenos Ayres against those of the English who have endeavoured to introduce goods without passing the customs, although not detected in the act. Imprisonment is the punishment resorted to in these cases, and some English traders have very narrowly escaped so severe a penalty. The aspect of trade both at Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro is said to be very unpromising. During the week previous to the compilation of our report, 100 bags of coffee were imported from Rio Janeiro. We have seen the article, and consider it to be about the pitch of Jamaica coffee, with which however it can never enter into competition in the British markets, owing to the difference of freight, &c. The prices of South American commodities are as follow: Buenos Ayres tallow, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 11s. per cwt. Brazil cotton, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Brazil wood, 142l. to 150l.; and Brazilleto 27l. 10s. to 30l. per ton. Garbled cochineal, 2l. to 2l. 4s. per lb. Guatimala indigo, of different qualities, 8s. 6d. to 16s. Caraccas ditto, 8s. to 15s. 9d. per lb. Brazil rice, 1l. to 1l. 3s. per cwt. Brazil roll tobacco, 9d. to 10d. ditto leaf, 5d. to 6d. per lb.

BALTIC.—The fears which we stated the Baltic traders to have entertained towards the close of the last month, seem to have been dissipated by the preparations made for the present season. The outward-bound fleet, which is reported to be one of the largest that has ever sailed hence to the Baltic, took its departure from Sheerness on the 4th of May, under convoy of the *Sterling* gun-brig. In answer to a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Hull, the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council have stated, "that they will not recommend the granting of any licences to foreign vessels to import timber from any ports of the Baltic, &c. where British ships may be allowed to enter;" but they add, "that owing to the extension of the war, and the consequent necessity of employing foreign bottoms, it is totally out of their power to withhold licences from such vessels in every case." The reply of the privy-council further states, that it is the intention of government to impose additional duties on the importation of foreign timber, with a view to give a decided preference to timber the growth of his majesty's colonies in North America. Dantzic fir, fetches from 12l. to 13l.; and Memel ditto, from 12l. to 12l. 15s. per last. Christiana deals sell from 54l. to 60l. Stockholm ditto, from 62l. to 65l. Memel, from 35l. to 36l.; and Dantzic, from 2l. 12s. to 2l. 16s. per pl. Dantzic wax, 15l. to 15 guineas per cwt. Stockholm tar, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 6s. per barrel. Ditto pitch, 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Isinglass, leaf, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; ditto hook, 27s. 6d. to 29s. Short staple, 31s. to 32s.; and staple, 32s. to 33s. per lb. Swedish iron, in bars, 21l. to 23l. 10s.; Norway ditto, 24l. to 25l.; Archangel, 25l. to 26l. per ton. Riga flax, 90l. to 92l. ditto. Hemp, Riga Rhine, 71l. to 72l.; ditto, outshot, 70l. to 71l. per ton. Hög's bristles, 17l. to 17l. 15s. per cwt. Baltic linseed, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 9s. The prices of this article have declined since our last. On the whole, the prices of Baltic produce are unsteady; those articles which go off best are hemp, flax, and timber.

HOLLAND.—Notwithstanding the precautions which are used all along the Dutch coasts in order to prevent the admission of any thing British, it is most certain that a brisk trade is still carried on between England and Holland. At the very period in which we write, a shipment of 350 bales of manufactured goods is taking place at the port of London destined for Holland, or rather for France, the former being only a medium of communication between our ports and the principal cities of the latter. Cotton-hose of British manufacture is a most excellent article in this trade; we have known a few bales to fetch upwards of three times their original cost at Paris, within the last four months.

MEDITERRANEAN.—The greater part of the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet is just arrived in the Downs; by the letters which it brings, we find that the French cruizers do dreadful injury to the trade in the Mediterranean sea. We sincerely hope that some means will speedily be adopted to put a stop to the depredations of those pirates. Italian thrown silk sells at prices from 50s. to 64s.; and raw ditto, from 24s. 6d. to 41s. per lb. Italian liquorice, from 11l. to 12l. Alicant soap, 7l. 15s. to 8l. per cwt. Italian kid-skins, undrest, 14l. to 16 guineas; ditto lamb-skins, ditto, 10l. 12l. per 20 skins. Gallipoli oil, 75l. to 77l.; Genoa ditto, 185l. to 238l. per ton; Lucca, 25 gal. jar, 24l. to 26l. Bologna argol, 6l. 12s. to 6l. 18s.; Leghorn ditto, 4l. 12s. to 6l.; Naples ditto, 3l. 15s. to 3l. per cwt.

cwt. Carthagena barilla, 3l. to 3l. 4s. : Sicilian ditto, 2l. 15s. to 2l. 17s. Melaga shu-
mack, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 12s.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water Works, Shares, &c. 21st May, 1810.—Grand
Junction Canal, 285l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 61l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto,
47l. 10s. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 41l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. ditto.—Grand Surrey
ditto, 76l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 46l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 130l. per share.
Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Imperial Fire ditto, 80l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 21s. per
share, premium.—London Dock Stock, 131l. per cent.—West India ditto, 175l. ditto.—East
India ditto, 134l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 92l. per share premium.—East London Water
Works, 231l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 210l. ditto.—South London ditto, 132l. ditto.
—Kent, 37l. per share premium.—Commercial Road, 40l. per cent. premium.—Dover street,
ditto, 9l. ditto.—Strand Bridge, 4l. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 2l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire office Shares, &c. in
May, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—
Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 735l. to
750.—Grand Junction, 260l. to 286l.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 142l. to
135l.—Stourbridge, 260l. to 286l. Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 142l. to
350l.—Stourbridge, 260l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 188l.—Kennett and Avon, 45l. 10s. to 48l.
Wilts and Berks, 60l. to 61.—Huddersfield, 40l.—Rochdale, 47l. 48l. 50l.—Peak Forest,
66l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 26l. 27l.—Croydon, 48l. 45l. 10s.—Worcester and Bir-
mingham New shares, 5l. 10s. premium.—East India Dock Stock, 135.—London Dock,
130l. 132l.—Globe Assurance, 130l.—Thames and Medway, 44l. premium to 49l.
—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s.—Imperial Assurance, 75l.—East London Water-works,
231l. to 233l.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

"**PRODROMUS Floræ Novæ HOLLANDIÆ et Insulæ VAN DIEMEN, &c.** By ROBERT
BROWN. Vol. I. um."—Under the title of a Prodrômus of a greater work intended to

follow, we hardly expect more than an enumeration, with short specific characters, of such
plants as it is proposed to describe more fully, perhaps to figure, hereafter: such is the
Prodromus Floræ capensis of Thunberg. The *Prodromus Floræ Indiæ occidentalis* of Swartz
is a little more full, containing the addition of synonyms of such plants as had been before
described, and noting the *habitats*. From the title-page we observe that it is now four years
since the printing of the beginning of the first volume of the *Prodromus Flora Græca*, by
Dr. Smith, which was not however published till last year; and if any more than the first
volume, including *Didynamia*, is yet out, our bookseller has neglected to supply us with it.
This volume, which professes to be an account of such plants as were detected by the late
professor Sibthorpe in his two journies into that country, undertaken for the express pur-
pose of illustrating its natural history, contains not only the specific characters of the plants,
but several synonyms, particularly a reference to a good representation, if any, of each, the
habitats, the antient and modern Greek names, as also frequently their appellation in the
isle of Zante, and many useful botanical observations are added. The Flora itself is pub-
lishing in parts, and is to consist of figures and descriptions of a thousand plants, observed
by Sibthorpe, and drawn by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer. But as this Flora will not, we suppose,
contain any account of a great number of the plants mentioned in this Prodrômus, it appears
to us that the latter should rather have been entitled the *Floræ Græcæ*, and the greater
work *Illustrationes Floræ Græcæ*. In this work of Dr. Smith's, when the specific character
given by Linnæus is meant to be adopted it is not here repeated, but merely referred to;
many new specific characters have however been framed, and great pains have been taken
to render the work as perfect as the author's materials would allow: and his bookseller has
taken care, by adopting to its full extent the modern fashion of wide margins, spare print-
ing, &c. that his book should not be deficient in bulk.

Since our last report, the work has been published whose title appears at the head of this;
and, though given under the modest appellation of a *Prodromus*, we will venture to say, that
in no book since the publication of Jussieu's *Genera Plantarum*, is there displayed such a
fund of botanical knowledge as in this. Though sent forth only as the harbinger of a
greater work, to be expected hereafter from the same pen, no pains appear to have been
spared to render it in every respect as complete as the confined limits would admit of. It
professes to give the characters, generic and specific, of such plants as were observed and col-
lected by the author during the years 1802-5, in the expedition under Captain Flinders,
which he accompanied out, but was fortunately not with on its return homewards. To these
is added an account of such plants of that country as have come to the knowledge of the
author by other means, and especially of those detected by Sir Joseph Banks, in his voyage
with Captain Cook towards the south pole.

It must be supposed, that in a country so unconnected with the rest of the world, its natural
productions would be in a great measure different from those of Europe, Asia, Africa, and
America;

America; accordingly, Mr. Brown has not only been under the necessity of creating a great number of new genera, but even of considerably increasing the number of natural orders. In both respects some botanists will be ready to think, that he has been more than sufficiently liberal; and, indeed, some of his genera appear to us, from the superficial view we are enabled to take, to depend upon characters of hardly sufficient importance to keep them distinct; but a more intimate acquaintance with the plants which have come under his notice may induce us, to think differently; and, at all events, our opinion can weigh but little when compared with the intimate knowledge of the structure internal, as well as external, of the plants he has described, which this author has proved himself to possess.

Mr. Brown, having to frame so many new genera, felt himself under the almost absolute necessity of proceeding upon a natural method, in order to avoid falling into great errors; and, undoubtedly, there is no other way of founding genera upon sound principles, but by studying their natural affinities. He has accordingly followed the method of Jussieu, whose orders are, for the most part, truly natural; but, of the classes of this admirable author, Mr. Brown has formed a different estimate, conceiving them to be often artificial, and not unfrequently founded upon ambiguous principles. He has not however been solicitous about the series in which the orders are arranged, Nature herself, as he says, hardly using a regular series, but has connected organic bodies rather in the manner of a net than a chain. In our opinion, the simile of Linnæus is a more happy one, when he compares the natural orders of vegetables to a map, where the land is separated by the waters into masses of very disproportionate bulk; and these more or less connected, or entirely separate.

The author promises to give the diagnoses of his orders, which at present are to be gathered from the full descriptions prefixed to each, and also contracted generic characters arranged after the Linnæan system, with the next volume, but which are, together with the acotyledones, to precede the present one. This circumstance explains the reason of the volume beginning at page 145, appearing, at first sight, as if nine sheets of letter-press had been omitted or misplaced. We shall be very glad to receive these additions, for in the mean time none but such as have made a considerable progress in the study of natural affinities, can easily use this work for the purpose of discovering any plant they may happen to possess. So difficult indeed is the acquisition of a knowledge of the natural families of plants, or so imperfect is that knowledge when intended to comprehend the whole vegetable world, although so easy and familiar in its partial application to certain well known orders, that the most experienced, and those who have paid the most attention to the subject extremely often form a different judgment upon the family to which a plant ought to be referred. For this reason, the utility of this work, will be much increased by the addition of an artificial arrangement, by which every botanist can with ease find any plant contained in it, that he may wish to seek. By the bye, a similar arrangement was promised by Jussieu, but has not, we believe, been yet published.

We should be giving a very false idea of this Flora of New Holland, were we to leave it to be understood, that in following Jussieu, Mr. Brown has been contented with copying the characters of the orders, or of such genera as are to be found there, from his work. On the contrary, every thing here is new; Mr. Brown's descriptions of the orders are new, the definitions of the genera and species are likewise his own, and every part abounds with observations equally original and useful: nor are these, by any means, confined to the plants of New Holland, but numbers of them are applicable to botanical science in general.

His specific characters, Mr. Brown seems to have formed more upon the plan of Linnæus than of Jussieu; the latter author, in the *Annales d'Histoire Naturelle*, has given an account of the species of several genera, in all of which his specific characters are rather abridged descriptions than definitions. We should imagine that every one who has put it to the trial, will have found how much time is unnecessarily consumed in determining a species by examining the characters of Jussieu; nevertheless, it seems probable, that Mr. Brown proposes, at some future period, to form his specific characters upon this plan, as he hints at an intention of changing the Linnæan punctuation, and the use of the ablative case, in both which he has at present followed Linnæus. In our opinion these changes will not be for the better; for, although since the happy invention of trivial names, the specific phrase is no longer necessarily to be committed to memory, and therefore, perhaps, need not be absolutely limited within the compass of twelve words; yet they ought certainly to be as short as possible, and should contain no character but such as is necessary to distinguish the species from every other. These specific characters must, indeed, be necessarily imperfect and in want of perpetual change, as long as new discoveries are daily adding to the list of species before known; but this only shews the imperfection, not the want of fundamental excellence, in the system itself. While such imperfections exist, abbreviated descriptions are usefully added, but if these should be necessarily subjoined to every species, the practical utility of specific phrases will ever remain; and in the Latin language, at least, the ablative case cannot, without inconvenience, be ceded to the nominative. We sincerely hope to see the rare abilities of this excellent botanist employed in perfecting, not in superseding, these highly useful specific definitions.

tions. With respect to the Linnæan punctuation, though a little awkward at first, it is founded upon true philosophical principles, and often supplies the place of many words, expressing that by a sign which would otherwise require a paraphrase.

Two of the natural orders contained in this work, the *Proteaceæ* and the *Asclepiadeæ*, have been more fully detailed elsewhere; the former in the transactions of the Linnæan, the latter in those of the Wernerian, societies: in the work under notice they are necessarily limited to such as are natives of Australasia.

Our limits prevent our entering into any particulars of the contents of this volume, nor is it very necessary, as no botanist who is desirous of knowing any thing of the vegetable productions of this part of the world can be without it; and the botanical philosopher will find, in every part, much to interest and assist him in his enquiries. Undoubtedly this Flora of New Holland will not only take the lead of all local Floras, but must rank amongst the very first works for promoting the science of botany in general.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

APRIL.

Budding Month.

Fled now the sullen murmurs of the north,
The splendid raiment of the spring peeps forth;
Her universal green, and the clear sky,
Delight still more and more the gazing eye.
Wide o'er the fields, in rising moisture strong
Shoots up the simple flower, or creeps along
The mellowed soil.

AT the beginning of the month the wind was south-west; it was then easterly for a few days; and on the 14th changed again to south-west. The weather was cloudy, and at intervals rainy, till nearly the middle of the month. But from about the 16th to the 30th, it was unusually fine; there was no rain whatever, and during the whole of these days, scarcely a cloud was to be seen. About noon the sun was generally very powerful; and the roads became as dusty as in the middle of summer: the wind was, for the most part, easterly.

April 1. I did not hear the death-watches (*ptinus tessellatus*,) until this day. In former years I have generally remarked their appearance a little after the middle of March.

Spiders begin to amend and spin their webs.

The vernal whitlow-grass (*draba verna*,) and field-rush (*juncus campestris*,) are in flower.

April 6. The wheat, which a few weeks ago the farmers considered as having been in a great measure destroyed by the cold weather of the preceding month, is now beginning to put up new leaves from the roots. The country is enveloped in smoke from the burning of couch-grass upon the fallows.

The cow-keepers cut the water-crowfoot (*ranunculus aquatilis*,) for their cattle. The growth of this plant is singular. In ponds, and other still water, the submersed leaves, which are capillary, grow in an upright direction, and are of no great length; but, in rapid streams they are borne along by the current, and, taking root at each joint, frequently extend to the length of several feet. Cattle eat with avidity the water-crowfoot, when grown in clear streams; but such as is produced in ponds, or muddy places, they invariably refuse.

April 7. I this day caught a nimble lizard (*lacerta agilis*,) which was basking itself on a sunny bank. These reptiles appear to me to be of much brighter colour in the south than the north of England.

April 10. After an interval, ten days, I again remarked the appearance of a few swallows and martins in flight.

April 12. The cuckoo-flower (*cardamine pratensis*) and greater stichwort, (*stellaria holostea*) are in flower.

April 16. Sand-wasps (*spheg sabulosa*, of Linnæus; *ammophila vulgaris* of Kirby in the Linnæan Transactions) fly about dry sandy banks.

Field crickets (*gryllus campestris*) open their holes.

April 21. Swallows twitter on the chimnies. These birds and the martins are now to be observed in as great numbers as at any time during the summer.

April 23. The sloe-thorn is in bloom, and the hedges are becoming green.

The following herbaceous plants are in flower: Narrow-leaved mouse-ear, (*cerastium vulgatum*,) Least mouse-ear, (*cerastium semidecandrum*,) Naked-stalked candytuff, (*iberis nudicaulis*,) Germander speedwell, (*veronica chamaedrys*,) Ribwort plantain, (*plantago lanceolata*;) and sheep's sorrel, (*Rumex acetosella*;) and upright pearlwort, (*sagina erecta*,)

April 27. On this day I caught for the first time in my life, a specimen of that extremely beautiful insect, *carabus nitens*. I found it upon some bog-moss (*sphagnum*) which grew in a peaty place of an extensive heath.

April

April 29. The cuckoo-pint, or spotted arum (*arum maculatum*), is in flower.

Numerous kinds of insects of the *selpha*, *dermestes*, and *carabus* tribes, are now seen running and flying about the dusty roads.

April 30. Ivy-leaved ranunculus (*ranunculus bederaceus*.) Annual knawel (*scleranthus annuus*.) Common shepherd's purse (*thlaspi bursa-pastoris*.) Hemlock-leaved cranesbill, (*erodium cicutarium*.) Subterranean trefoil (*trifolium subterraneum*;) *carex præcox*, and *carex riparia*, are in flower.

The cuckoo was this day heard.

Leeches begin to crawl out of the weeds and mud, and to swim about. But hitherto, the persons employed in catching them have not been very successful.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late warm weather has brought forward the spring corns in a remarkable manner, and considerably improved the wheats in most places; they are however still thin on the ground in many situations.

The grass-lands, both in pasture and for mowing, appear unusually backward, there being scarcely any where yet a full bite. In the former, the clovers are mostly good, as well as some other sown grasses.

Grain of most sorts has risen much in price since our last, though it rather declined the last market day.—Wheat fetches from 76s. to 104s. per quarter; Rye, 44s. to 52s.; Barley, 34s. to 48s.; Oats, 22s. to 30s.

Fat stock still keeps up to its price.—Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. to 7s. 4d.

Hay continues nearly the same as in our last.—Hay fetches from 4l. 4s. to 7l.; Straw, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April 1810 to the 24th of May 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.87. April 25, & several other days.
Lowest, 29.1. May 16. Wind N. W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 67°. April 29. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 37°. — 18. — N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 34 hundredths of an inch. { This difference has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { On the 19th of May the mercury was at the highest only 50°; on the next day it stood at 60°.

Notwithstanding the dryness of the season during the last month, we have had but little rain since our former report; it shall be estimated in the next Magazine. On ten days we have had showers, but the remaining days of the month have been very fine and brilliant; the weather however has been, and still is, cold for the season, the average height of the thermometer being but little more than 50°, which is nearly 6° short of what it was for the same period last year.

The average height of the barometer is 29.576: from the 25th ult. to the 2d of May, the mercury was almost stationary, scarcely varying a tenth of an inch in those days; it then began gradually to fall, and continued to sink till the 8th, with scarcely a single shower; it again rose, and again fell, before rain appeared.

The wind, as is usual at this time of the year, has blown chiefly from the easterly quarters. It was a south-easterly wind that brought the showers on the 12th, and subsequent days.

In the Isle of Wight the average height of the thermometer for

January was 36.45.

February — 42.70.

March — 43.40.

The height of the thermometer was taken at nine o'clock every morning. The quantity of rain fallen during the months January, February, and March, equal to 6.1 inches in depth.

Highbate.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of APRIL, to the 25th of MAY, both inclusive.

1810.	Bank	5 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnib.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Ticket.
Apr. 26	270	69 1/2	70	83 3/4	99 1/2	18 3/4				185 1/2	15 P.				11 P.		70 1/2	24
27.	269 3/4	69 1/2	70 1/2	84	99 1/2	18 3/4				185 1/2	17 P.				12 P.		70 1/2	24
28.	269 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	18 3/4					19 P.				14 P.		70 1/2	24
30.	269 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	18 3/4					19 P.				14 P.		70 1/2	24
May 1			Holiday.															
2.	269 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	18 3/4				186	19 P.	75 1/2			13 P.		70 1/2	24
3.	269 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	18 3/4					21 P.				14 P.		70 1/2	24
4.	269	69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	101	18 3/4	68 1/2	7			24 P.				13 P.		70 1/2	24
5.		69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	101	18 3/4					23 P.				14 P.		70 1/2	24
7.	268 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					25 P.				13 P.		70 1/2	24
8.	268 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				187	25 P.				13 P.		70 1/2	24
9.		69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				188	22 P.				12 P.		70 1/2	24
10.		69 1/2	70 1/2	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4		7			21 P.				11 P.		70 1/2	24
11.	266	69 1/2	70 1/2	85	101 1/2	18 3/4					21 P.				10 P.		70 1/2	24
12.		69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					22 P.				6 P.		70 1/2	24
14.		69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					21 P.				10 P.		70 1/2	24
15.	265 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				187 3/4	17 P.				8 P.		70 1/2	24
16.	265 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					16 P.				6 P.		70 1/2	24
17.			Holiday.															
18.	265	70	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4		7			19 P.				8 P.		71	24
19.		70	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					19 P.				9 P.	2	70 1/2	24
21.		70	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4					20 P.				8 P.	1 1/2	70 1/2	24
22.	264	70 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4		7		190	20 P.				8 P.		70 1/2	24
23.	263 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				190	19 P.				7 P.		71	24
24.	263	70 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				189 1/2	21 P.				6 P.		71 1/2	24
25.	262 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 3/4				190	20 P.	75 3/4			8 P.		71 1/2	24

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